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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Summer Slows World's Pace

Vacation Means Empty, Refill

Prejudice and Fears Must Go

Courage and Faith Must Come

Leaders Need a Rejuvenation

Columnists, Too, Hear the Call

DEEP summer throttles down the world's engines, hushes to a murmur the grind of its wheels. Kindly nature must mute the machinery so the dull ears of weary men may hear the song of the tides and the call of the mountain pine. Men listen and feel a sudden right of release from desk and counter and lathe. Presidents, kings and commoners are somehow ready to forget old and new deals and keep tryst with nature at whatever seems the source of that vibrating call. The League lets skeleton committees hold the reins. The Supreme Court folds away its sable gowns. Parliament leaves empty benches to the keeping of Big Ben. Congress writhes because it must stay on awhile. Business goes on, not as usual, but half-manned. The summons to other scenes is answered as though it had the League and the law behind it—Few commands are as impelling as the whisper of peaks and forests and sea.

* * *

¶ The word vacation comes from the Latin vacare, meaning to make empty or vacant. The term entails emptying office or market place of one's presence; but more subtly, it implies emptying the vacationist of the artificialities and weird notions that have beset poor humans since they fell into the habit of too many days indoors. In the balanced serenity of woods or meadows sham ideas loose their hold. Prejudice and intolerance are self-seen. Fear and unkindness, always branding those who harbor them with guilt, are more readily destroyed. And after the emptying there comes, naturally, a refilling. New courage, new strength, new hope flow in if allowed—The balm of spiritual things distills among shrines of shore rocks and in temples of the pines.

* * *

¶ Statesmen and leaders should rank their 1935 vacations among the more important events of the year. With the world at the turn, so much depends on their emptying and replacement. Consciousness must be examined for the weeds of bitterness, the salt grass of suspicion, the carrion flowers of hate. After eradication must come a replanting to the laurel of hope and the acacia of large expectations. And there must be no crop restriction on that very seed corn of civilization a brave faith in God and man. Political and economic leadership simply must take time to rejuvenate its thinking—Else how is a world still shuffling to be got into rhythmed step with the big things waiting to be?

* * *

¶ The columnist may well take his cue from the captains and go vacationing too. Doubtless faithful readers have the right to a rest. But primarily, the columnist has before him that individual duty of emptying and refilling. Listening all day to chattering telegraph wires and cables as nation and world wrestle with problems may have left within him, whatever his vigilance, traces of the wrestlers' bitterness, cynicism and clouded vision. Running brooks and sermonizing stones disclose and dissolve such things. In the lively times ahead of the nations the columnist will need a corrected perspective, a fortified faith, and a geniality and affection elastic enough to girdle the globe. He needs to do some sound work on his basic impressions—Then his expressions will probably take care of themselves.

* * *

¶ Wherefore your columnist folds away the typewriter, seizes his staff and is off to his refreshening rites. When not in retreat he will seek to contact the thinking and aspirings in various sections between this continent's rims. If slyly he can gather up a mist from the Monitor's wide audience, upon his return to the column inspiration may aid him, as Mr. Gladstone once put it, to hurl that mist from the readers back upon them a flood. In any event, his song as he journeys will be one of gratitude. He is grateful that it is permitted him to marshal The March of the Nations for those who attend the daily parade. So responsive are these readers; so appreciative, so patient, so kind. Their letters, their words, their thoughts reveal them. They become his cherished, if mainly unseen, friends. The columnist is happy to go. He will be happier, when his mission is accomplished, to return. He finds it no hardship and no weariness daily to climb the Monitor watch tower and, as conscientious proxy, to observe the endeavoring world—Service lights its own path.

The March of the Nations will be suspended while Rufus Steele is absent on vacation. It will be found again in its customary place on Monday, Sept. 9.

U.S. Concludes Trade Treaty With Russians

One-Year Pact Guarantees Spending $30,000,000 in America

Signed in Moscow

MOSCOW, July 13 (AP)—A trade agreement between Soviet Russia and the United States was signed today by the United States Ambassador, William C. Bullitt, and Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff.

The agreement, for a 12-month period, provides, Mr. Bullitt said, that Russia must spend $30,000,000 on the purchase of products in America during that term. Her total expenditures in the United States last year were approximately $12,000,000.

The agreement goes into force immediately and contains a clause providing for the negotiation of a new pact 30 days before the present understanding expires.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—The United States and Soviet Russia today signed a 12-month commercial agreement, guaranteeing to the United States $30,000,000 worth of trade and to Russia the benefits given other nations under the reciprocal trade treaties.

The agreement does not touch the long-pending debt negotiations between the Governments, but it does clear away the misunderstanding about trade which has persisted in the 20 months which have elapsed since the Soviet Government was recognized. High hopes of thriving commerce were aroused.

No mention is made of extending credits to Russia by which it will do its $30,000,000 worth of shopping in the United States; that is a matter to work out with private banks and merchants. The arrangement, which takes the form of identical notes exchanged between the Rus-

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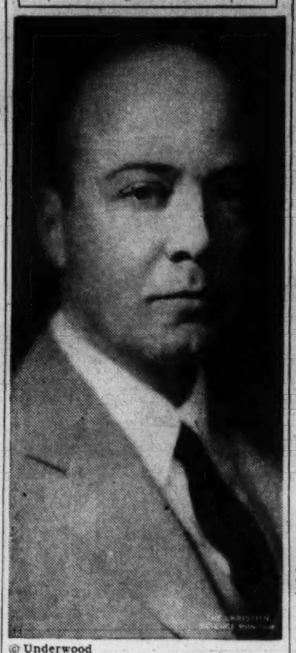
Negotiator



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William C. Bullitt
United States Ambassador to Russia

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Saturday, July 13

Ethiopia—Hull Stands for Kellogg Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Secretary Hull terminated the somewhat indecisive position of the United States relative to the Ethiopian war threat yesterday, with a forceful statement declaring the Pact of Paris to be the cornerstone of American foreign policy. Though not addressed to Italy, the statement amounted to an American reminder to that country of its obligations under the Pact.

Trade Pact—Framed Between U. S. and Russia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — American recognition of Soviet Russia today reached fruition in the long-protracted trade agreement, designed to release a pent-up flow of goods between the two that had been blocked by debt and recognition differences. Details were expected to be announced from Washington later in the day. A more permanent reciprocal trade treaty is to replace the present agreement later on.

Russia, it was understood, had won the most aggravating point in the controversy by having the question of early Soviet debts left out of the agreement. But that omission precludes American loans to Russia, which Congress has prohibited to debt-repudiating nations. Trade expansion between the two must be privately financed.

Brussels, Belgium: Belgium yesterday recognized Soviet Russia, and immediate commercial negotiations are to begin. This leaves only three European countries—The Netherlands, Switzerland and Portugal—who have failed to resume relations with Russia since the revolution.

Hapsburgs—Little Entente Shows Mailed Fist

BUCHAREST, Roumania—Automatic mobilization of the Yugoslav and Roumanian armies in the event of Hapsburg restoration in Austria was today promised, following a conference of Yugoslav Regent Prince Paul with Foreign Minister Titulescu and King Carol, according to the Associated Press. Thus was a long-rumored threat converted into what virtually amounted to military agreement.

However, the two countries were careful to indicate that this leaning away from the Italian and French influence by no means threw those countries into the German camp. Therefore, while the balance of power has swung away from the allied powers somewhat, an open shift toward Germany's aspirations in central Europe has not yet occurred.

Inquiry—Cause of Balloon's Collapse Sought

RAPID CITY, S. D. (AP)—A secret investigation of the unexplained collapse of the giant stratosphere balloon just before it was to take off, got under way yesterday.

Officials of the National Geographic Society and the Army Air Corps requested all outsiders to remain out of the inflation area while their inquiry was in progress.

After Capt. Albert W. Stevens, flight commander, and Capt. Orvil A. Anderson, pilot, and society representatives completed a preliminary examination to ascertain why the top of the gas bag burst, arrangements began for immediate disposition of the elaborate equipment. This was taken to indicate another attempt at the flight immediately was doubtful.

Thomas W. McKnew, assistant secretary of the Geographic Society and an executive at the flight base, however, declined any comment on the possibility of undertaking another ascent this year.

Inmateless—Poor Farm to Be Auctioned

EAST DOUGLAS, Mass. (AP)—The Selectmen voted to auction off the poor farm yesterday because there are no more indigent in the town. The old-age-assistance bill cut down gradually the inmates, the Selectmen said.

Battle of Boyne—Disorderly Celebrations

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP)—A night of rioting following Ulster's celebration of the 245th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, left one woman killed and 14 wounded.

A record number of Orangemen in full regalia, their loyalist districts ablaze with bunting, participated in commemorations of the historic battle which made Protestantism secure as the official religion of Great Britain.

Shooting began again in the streets of Belfast after police, following an hour's stiff battle with rioters in which gunfire crackled and stones were thrown, gained control of the situation.

Army Guns—'Earth Shocks' Alarm Long Island

FORT HANCOCK, N. J. (AP)—The army opened up with its 10-inch mounted fortification guns here today, and the concussions caused innumerable inquiries as to the cause of "earth shocks" on parts of Long Island, N. Y.

Aldershot—King Reviews British Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALDERSHOT, Eng.—In the second of the Jubilee defense reviews, King George today took the royal salute from 9000 picked officers and men, representing all branches of the British Army. Last week, the air force passed in review, and next week the fleet does honor to the Jubilee celebration.

There were mechanized artillery, a newly knit tank corps, radio cars with pontoons, and always the dashing cavalry. The King, clad in khaki, sat astride a chestnut charger, and the crowd, which had been cautioned

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Boston Seeks $50,000,000 In Federal Work

Bridge From East Boston to Chelsea Included in Major Items

Boston Today—*also sees* Fore River bridge repaired in record time as throngs go to South Shore—Temperature drop to 81 degrees—Newton mayor score police escorts—Lynn view shoe future with optimism—1935 Boston directory reveal 9561 new residents.

***Fifty Millions*—That Represents Boston Projects**

Boston hopes to obtain $50,000,000 soon from the Federal Government. Improved streets, a new bridge from East Boston to Chelsea, and a new $2,500,000 Boston city hall lead the individual items in the total, it was learned today.

According to Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, chief of the Boston Transit Department, and head of the Mayor's committee on work projects, about $32,000,000 is expected to come in the form of 100 per cent gifts for use in a number of small Works Progress Administration projects.

Exact outline of these projects has not yet been completed, it was learned, but the Mayor yesterday asked his special board to expedite details so they may be submitted to Washington. One item, the Mayor disclosed, involves recataloguing of volumes in the Boston Public Library. The PWA projects will replace previous ERA relief endeavors.

The rest of the $50,000,000 will be used up, the Mayor hopes, in PWA projects. The Federal Government contributes 45 per cent of the cost of these, the balance coming from the city. Latest such project to be announced is a new $500,000 women's building on Long Island. Previously announced PWA items were the Boston City Hall and the Chelsea Street-Eastern Avenue Bridge.

***Reopened*—Fore River Span Restored Quickly**

The Fore River bridge was reopened to traffic at 9:30 this morning. It was restored in record time by a large crew of workers who toiled unceasingly from the time the bridge was put out of commission by a crashing boat yesterday noon.

Thus was reopened the principal automobile artery from Boston to the South Shore, and a way was made for the probable 200,000 persons who will seek relief from the city's heat at the beaches over the week-end. Last night detours through Quincy and Weymouth were jammed with cars, and long lines moved only a foot or two at a time during the dinner hour rush. Extra police vainly strove to speed machines through the narrow streets.

The state Public Works Department was pleasantly surprised today at the speed with which the span was repaired. Yesterday engineers expected it would take a week to effect reopening.

The bridge was damaged when the Cities Service steamship Koolmotor got out of control while passing through the draw. The bridge is only being used temporarily pending completion in the near future of the new $2,000,000 Fore River bridge.

***Showers*—Heat Wave Around Boston Broken**

Yesterday's record heat for 1935 (92 degrees) was ended today as last night's thunder showers combined with cooler breezes brought the mercury down to 81. Generally fair weather was predicted for tonight and tomorrow, with cooler temperatures.

All roads leading out of Boston were thronged today as an estimated 200,000 headed for South Shore drives and beaches and 150,000 went to Revere Beach.

***Shoe Prestige*—Lynn Recovering Lost Ground**

Once Lynn was known as the "Shoe City of the World." Ships and trains went forth heavily laden with products of its factories and thousands found profitable employment in the industry. But in recent years Lynn has had its troubles, other towns have wrested many shoe glories from it. Despite its reverses, Lynn has struggled determinedly. Today a survey of leading Lynn manufacturers revealed they believe the worst is over. They foresee Lynn again dominating the shoe picture.

Their optimism was based on an-

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Unyielding

Underwood

Nicholas Titulescu
Roumanian Foreign Minister

Little Entente Ready to Fight Hapsburg Return

Restoration in Vienna Resisted at Yugoslav-Roumanian Parley

BUCHAREST, Roumania, July 13 (AP)—Foreign Minister Nicholas Titulescu announced today after a conference with Prince Paul, Regent of Yugoslavia, that if the proposed restoration of the Hapsburg Dynasty in Austria were carried out it would mean the automatic mobilization of the Little Entente armies.

"The Little Entente policies with respect to a Hapsburg resoration have been settled on a positive basis and mobilization would follow as a matter of course if the dynasty is re-established in Vienna," the foreign minister said.

He added that a formal statement probably would be issued in the course of the day outlining the Roumanian and entente attitude toward the monarchist movement.

It was indicated that Prince Paul and Mr. Titulescu, who had extended conferences with King Carol, were satisfied that the recent restoration of the Hapsburg properties by Austria was an internal affair of that country which would have no immediate effect on the interests of the Austro-Hungarian succession states.

Mr. Titulescu said that the foreign policies of the Little Entente remained unchanged in every respect, thereby indicating that no conclusions had been reached concerning Germany's desire to extend her influence in the Balkans.

There was a report in political quarters that Germany desired to form an economic bloc with Roumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. It was the belief of many observers here that such an economic grouping would be impossible without the ultimate dropping of Czechoslovakia from the Little Entente, thus changing the political lineup in central Europe.

New Orleans Mayor Deserted for Long By 'Old Regulars'

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 13 (AP)—Leaving their chief, Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley, standing virtually alone, the "old regular" political ring of New Orleans ran up the white flag of truce yesterday and Senator Huey P. Long prepared to take over the city government.

Annexation of the heretofore hostile city administration by Senator Long's powerful dictatorship appeared but a matter of hours.

But one obstacle stood in the way of complete subjucation of the city to Long's political rule—the Mayor

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U.S. Backs Paris Pact On Ethiopian Dispute; Protectorate Duce's Aim

Rome Discounts Practical Effect of America's Latest Peace Move

Investigation Begun On Fresh Incidents

Wife of Consul Reported Held Two Days—Mood of Ethiopians Serious

ROME, July 13 (AP)—Italian authorities, commenting unofficially on Secretary of State Hull's declaration in support of the Briand-Kellog Pact, were quick to assert they had in "no way" violated that treaty.

Since there has been no violation of peace, it was said, the Kellogg Pact does not come into play. Official statements were withheld until the full text of Mr. Hull's statement is received.

Italian circles insisted Italy was the victim of aggression in recent Ethiopian border incidents and had made every effort to settle its differences with the African Kingdom.

Fresh Incidents

The Washington statement was unofficially said to add nothing to the American note sent to Addis Abeba, regarded here and in other European capitals as a rejection of Ethiopia's request that the United States bring pressure on Italy through invocation of the pact.

Freshs "anti-Italian" incidents were charged against Ethiopia and 43,000,000 Italians appeared ready to avenge them.

A communiqué announced the detention for two days at Gondar, Ethiopia, of Signora Raffaele di Laura, wife of the Italian consul. Morning newspapers commented bitterly.

Transport movements to East Africa are increasing rapidly as the apparent "zero hour"—September—draws nearer. Two thousand Genoese and Trieste longshoremen, sent to East Africa to speed up the unloading of ships, are hastening them back to Italy.

Italian Aims

In commenting on Mr. Hull's declaration, some circles said Italy may still be able to achieve her aims in Ethiopia without war. There was

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Cordell Hull
United States Secretary of State

Hull Issues Strongest Statement of Regime On Antiwar Pledge

Future Steps Left To Logic of Events

Solemn Obligation to Use Pacific Means Affirmed as Treaty Commitment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—In as forceful language as was used by former Secretary Stimson in his many appeals to Japan, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, last night strongly supported the Pact of Paris and implied its application to the present Italo-Ethiopian crisis.

His statement, issued spontaneously after a newspaperman had been seeking from him some clarification of the present position of the Kellogg Pact, is generally taken as an admonition to Italy, and at the least is a renewal of the United States' faith in the solemn anti-war obligation.

The actual effect of the forceful statement upon the Italian Government is uncertain. Already, Rome was manifesting irritation with Secretary Hull's mild verbal warnings to Ambassador Augusto Rosso. The present declaration, issued formally, places the United States emphatically on record, and is indirectly the strongest possible encouragement to European powers struggling against obstacles to enforce the provisions of the League of Nations Covenant.

Outspoken Text

In terse language, the Secretary said:

The Pact of Paris is no less binding now than when it was entered into by the 63 nations that are parties to it. By form and designation it constitutes a treaty by and among these nations. It is a declaration by the Governments of the world that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

"Furthermore, it is an agreement and a solemn obligation that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts among nations of whatever nature or of whatever origin shall never be sought except by pacific means.

"The United States and the other nations are interested in the maintenance of the pact and the sanctity of the international commitments assumed thereby for the promotion and maintenance of peace among the nations of the world."

Clarification of Policy

This statement was issued less as an international act than as a clarification of the American position vis-à-vis the antiwar treaty which this Government played a prime part in originating, and which it signed at Paris in 1928. The statement is intended to be a definition of policy, and a fixed point to refer to whenever criticisms arise that "the Pact of Paris is torn up."

Its issuance came out of a clear sky. At noon on Friday Secretary Hull declared there was nothing to add to announcements of his previous day's talks with Ambassadors Rosso, Lindsay, and De Laboulaye. In the afternoon a newspaper correspondent seeking clarification of official views on the Pact of Paris, and not expecting an offical statement, was startled by being handed the prepared document, which was then released to the general press.

Secretary Hull thereupon left on a vacation of perhaps two weeks in near-by Virginia mountains, where he will be in close touch with the State Department.

The statement, injected into the situation deliberately, after consultation with the British and French ambassadors, and after an admonitory chat with Ambassador Rosso, is almost tantamount to "invocation" of the pact, whatever that act may be precisely.

Mutual Promise

The pact is described as a treaty between nations—meaning that it is a promise given, for example, by Italy to the United States, or to Britain, or France, or Ethiopia—that settlement of all disputes or conflicts shall be by pacific means.

Reminder of this concrete promise is about as far as the United States feels that it can go in diplomatic warning to the parties in the present dispute. Whether American consultations with European powers will go farther is still to be determined, and obviously depends entirely upon the turn of events—what Britain and France decide to do, exactly what form the war threat takes, etc.

But the interest of the United States in the maintenance of the pact has been formally and officially expressed. That is the façade of official policy behind which further maneuvers looking more directly to the avoidance of war can be taken. Such maneuvers of course include close direct consultation with European powers, the embargo of munitions shipments and the extension of loans and credits, and the rigid preservation of American neutrality, including the keeping of American citizens and interests out of the danger zone.

These steps, one by one, are in view,

Alcatraz Humbles Criminals; New York Logs Its Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 13—In line with the drive on crime advocated by J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, New York City police today are under orders by Lewis J. Valentine, commissioner, to perfect their registration of the city's underworld population, estimated to number 55,000 criminals.

The order, it was stressed at police headquarters, does not contemplate undue pressure on one-time prisoners who are trying to go straight, but is aimed to bring the 1800 detectives of the force up-to-date on their data in the 80 police districts of the city. They will be held responsible for "the accuracy and completeness at all times of the files maintained within their respective commands," the instructions read, to be equipped to give the police exact information on the whereabouts of those who may at any time be wanted for the lineup.

Ready for Racket Inquiry

The new checkup was seen as a further tightening of the police network here to implement the racket inquiry beginning on July 29. The order stipulates that the registration must include all persons who have been convicted of "felony or attempted felony, illegally using, carrying or possessing a pistol or other dangerous weapon; making or possessing burglar's instruments; unlawful entry of a building, aiding escape from prison, unlawful possessing or distributing habit-forming narcotic drugs, crime indicating that perpetrator is a dangerous degenerate."

Meanwhile, the first assignment to be given a member of the rackets inquiry staff, now in process of for-

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By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—Stop press-agenting the criminal.

Taking this for its motto and Alcatraz Prison as the place of experiment, the United States Government has evolved a new and surprisingly successful method for dealing with hardened criminals—and, incidentally, made a significant contribution to modern penology.

Almost more by accident than design, the Department of Justice has discovered that the modern convict is much more sensitive in his ego than in his body. Old-style corporal punishment merely strengthened the viciousness and the incorrigibility of the repeater in crime. Deflation of the ego, it is now discovered, reduced him to a state of resignation and subservience to discipline without any of the inhumanity characteristic of old-style punishment.

Hungry for Limelight

The new treatment and its efficacy is best illustrated by the result. Recently one of the prisoners at Alcatraz Island was taken out to be used as a witness in a trial. On the way he managed to escape from his guards and was gone for 48 hours before recapture. During that time he managed to give four different interviews to newspaper reporters.

In other words, prisoners at Alcatraz suffer so much more from publicity oblivion than anything else that their first impulse on escape or release is to run to the nearest reporter. They are thirsty for publicity. They long to see their names and their pictures in the public press.

Proved at Alcatraz

To deprive them—as it were—of recognition for their exploits is to strike at their inner defense mechanism, to destroy what in the con-

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Roosevelt 'II' Faces Uneasy Africa

Theodore, by Strong Moroccan Diplomacy in 1906, Averted War Between France and Germany and Set Precedent for Vigorous Humanitarian Policies Affecting Dark Continent

By **Denys P. Myers**
Research Director of World Peace Foundation, and Research Librarian of Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy

With Italian troops and a large proportion of the people straining at the leash under the lash of Il Duce's bellicose speeches, the American Government and people naturally wonder what we can do to keep war from engulfing Ethiopia and what we should do if conflict actually occurs. We shall, of course, follow our own judgment, and will make up our official mind on the double basis of our African policy—with its strong historical precedents—and our obligations as a leading state of the world.

It is just 50 years since we began giving any thought to Africa and 30 years since the United States under the first President Roosevelt participated, almost dominated, the African dilemma of the day—the Moroccan crisis that was ironed out at the Algeciras Conference. On both occasions the actuating motive was the "open door" policy of freedom of trade.

The United States signed the General Act of Berlin of Feb. 26, 1885, but did not ratify it. Only in 1934 did we become a party to the revision of it made in 1919, which maintains commercial equality throughout Central Africa.

Anti-Slavery Act

We were an original party to the Brussels General Act for repression of the slave trade of July 2, 1890, which affects Ethiopia; we are a party to the 1926 slavery convention and therefore concerned with that phase of the Ethiopian question.

Our interests in Africa are thus those of trade and humanitarianism.

The danger of war was at least as great between France and Germany over Morocco in 1905 as it is now between Italy and Ethiopia. At that time the United States used the diplomatic resources available to contribute to peace.

The Moroccan question came to a head when there was a threat of war between France and Germany over that north African territory. The United States, through President Theodore Roosevelt, was the chief factor in bringing them together, in securing the assembly of the Algeciras Conference and in carrying that conference through to a successful conclusion.

Moroccan Dispute

The background of the Moroccan question runs back to as early as July 3, 1880, when some 13 states concluded with Morocco a convention on protection of nationals. In 1904 France began a colonial expansion toward Morocco, which brought the German challenge of the Kaiser's visit to Tangier. In the first-class political crisis which ensued, Roosevelt took a decisive part.

The Germans were sounding him as early as March 29, 1905, two days before the Tangier visit. By June he had got France and Germany to agree on holding a conference, and on its program. At the conference the American delegation saved the day by its suggestions and the United States became a full party to the Algeciras Act of April 7, 1906, which set up a new regime in Morocco. All this was based upon the fact that the 1906 instrument was technically a revision of the 1880 convention, upon our insistence on equality of treatment and upon the general policy of contributing to

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Boston Day... Mayor, Bridge, Weather, Shoes...

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alysis of business obtained at Boston's Shoe Fair, held early this week. These new orders indicated that because of recent wage concessions obtained from the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, Lynn can now successfully compete with other manufacturing centers in the world's markets. The wage reductions ranged from 7½ per cent to 10 per cent.

Next step in restoring Lynn's shoe prestige was suggested today by Pasquale Colella, president of one of the largest Lynn factories. He advised establishment by the Mayor or Chamber of Commerce of a paid but neutral arbitrator to act in smoothing differences between workers and employers.

Larger Lynn factories today reported capacity business with orders on hand calling for full schedules during the summer months.

Growth—City Directory Lists 9561 More Names

Ready today for delivery Monday was Boston's 1935 City Directory. It has 2814 pages—two more than last year, because Boston has grown. Since 1933 there has been an increase of 9561. This was characterized today by G. D. Marcy, president of Sampson & Murdock Co., publishers of the directory, as being, "a normal healthy growth, which gives us confidence in the resumption of economic conditions."

The American Automobile Association is first in the directory this year. Paul Zytka, an automobile painter, is last. We presume the observation is in order that automobiles have it from A to Z.

There are 188 "Joys" in this year's book, and not a single "Sorrow."

Speedsters—All Alike To Mayor of Newton

No respector of persons, but a stickler for law, Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton today wound up the accident controversy involving Governor Curley's car with a stinging ultimatum, spraying public officials and laymen alike.

"There is seldom any excuse for the excessive rates of speed used by many motorists," said the Mayor, "and this includes the rushing of state and other officials over the street accompanied by police escorts."

The Mayor has issued strict orders for his policemen to arrest all speeders, regardless of who they may be. The Fourth of July accident in Newton which resulted in serious injury to State Trooper Joseph Noone has involved Governor Curley in a protracted controversy. Allegations that the Governor was in the car were officially silenced by Frank A. Goodwin's report, made formally in his capacity as Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

But Mayor Weeks permits himself one more word. He chooses to take his own policemen's report, a report that placed Governor Curley on the scene.

How will the state officials avoid speeding? Start on time, is the succinct prescription of the Newton Mayor.

Digiter—Puzzlers Puzzled By Feats of Memorizing

If you should encounter any difficulty in recalling your bank balance, motor registration number, or best friend's telephone number, just put in a hurried call for Dr. Joern Olhausen, Boston chemist. It's more than likely that he has those figures tucked away somewhere among the million or more digits he has carefully memorized.

Waiting at a railroad crossing for a string of freight cars to pass may seem a bit tedious to an anxious motorist, but to Dr. Olhausen it offers just another opportunity to indulge in his favorite sport—memorizing figures. As the boxcars rattle along he "photographs" their numbers in his memory. An hour later, a week later, in fact a year later, if you asked him, he could tell you the number of the sixth, tenth or fifteenth boxcar, and, if you had taken the trouble to copy down one of those numbers, you would find that it checked up perfectly.

Dr. Olhausen demonstrated his ability last night at the regular meeting at the Parker House of the Yankee Nimblewits, a Boston puzzle club, the members of which gather monthly to perplex their fellow puzzlers with a variety of wit-teasing stunts. A three-minute scrutiny of a square of 64 digits on a blackboard enabled Dr. Olhausen to memorize them, so that he could repeat them, not only forward and backward, but, turning the blackboard upside down, he proceeded to call off the numbers from top to bottom and back again, diagonally, and in chess formation, and finally wound up by repeating them in spiral formation, starting at the outside row and working toward the center. And never missed a digit!

Cut in Milk Price Halts Boycott Plan At Hampton Beach

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H., July 13 (AP)—All was quiet along the Hampton Beach milk front today.

A threatened boycott against New Hampshire milk, caused by a price increase here which residents said was unfair, failed to materialize today after two members of the State Milk Control Board arrived last night and ordered a price reduction.

Plans had been made to bring in a truck load of milk from Charlestown, Mass., and residents had asked for an escort of Massachusetts state troopers along the Newburyport Turnpike to prevent possible hijacking. W. A. Jackson of Nashua, and William A. Turner of Salem station, representing a milk control board majority, authorized a reduction of 1 cent a quart or 14 cents retail, and a wholesale price reduction of 8 cents for a two-gallon can or a price of 80 cents.

The boycott committee, which had ordered a shipment of milk from the United Farmers Co-operative Association at Charlestown, planned delivery to 46 customers.

Customs Drop Shown From New England

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13 (AP)—Custom House receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 fell off more than 13 per cent, due, according to officials here, to changing conditions in New England mills.

The receipts totaled $1,332,890.52 as compared with $1,521,548.44. The loss of $188,658 in receipts was described as due to bankruptcy among mills not able to withstand the processing tax and the depression in business. Stocks of wool and cotton on which import taxes had been paid in the previous year were taken over by their mills and processed to avoid importation.

During the first nine months of the fiscal year this condition among the mills was found to result in a 27 per cent falling off in customs receipts, only partially regained after mills began importing again.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity—Generally fair tonight and Sunday; somewhat cooler tonight; moderate westerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—Fair tonight and Sunday, cooler tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Fair tonight and Sunday; somewhat cooler tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Moderate to fresh westerly winds and fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	76	92	Minneapolis	80	86
Bermuda	72	76	New Orleans	80	94
Chicago	72	80	New York	72	92
Denver	60	90	Norfolk, Va.	78	92
Helena, Mont.	60	88	Philadelphia	76	94
Jacksonville	74	92	St. Louis	72	76
Kansas City	72	84	S. Francisco	52	76
Los Angeles	62	84	Washington	72	96
Miami, Fla.	84	88			

A—8 a. m., July 13.
B—Maximum July 12.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 9.46 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Sunday 10.24 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Light All Vehicles at 8.51 p. m.

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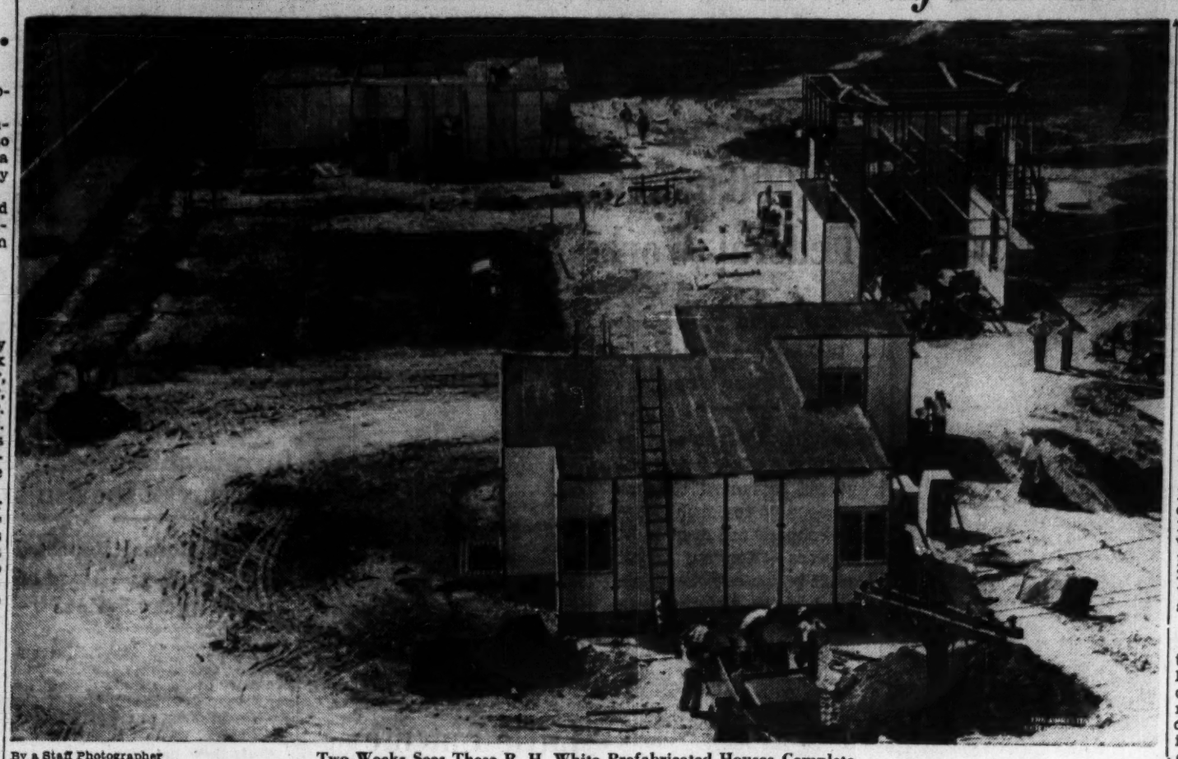
Thousands See Boston's First Prefabricated Village



By a Staff Photographer — Two Weeks Sees These R. H. White Prefabricated Houses Complete

Houses being built in Cambridge on banks of the Charles will be opened to public about August 1. It takes about two weeks to build them from cellar to attic.

One hundred and eight thousand persons daily for the past week have watched Boston's first ambitious project of fabricated housing take swift shape.

From foundation to frame within one week three modern homes at the corner of Memorial Drive and the Cambridge end of Cottage Farm Bridge represent the first concrete symbol in Boston of a revolution in housing technique.

The erection of the houses, of four, five and seven-rooms dimension, is being sponsored by R. H. White & Co., whose warehouse is just across the street. American Houses, Inc., of New York, originators and builders of the "new American prefabricated home that can be erected in two weeks anywhere in the country and paid for on a long-time schedule of 20 years" sent their general supervisor W. O. Olson to oversee construction.

Has Federal Indorsement

The Federal Housing Administration, which has been urging every home owner to recondition, rebuild, or refurnish his home, and has also recommended to the apartment-dweller that he buy his own home, is co-operating in the set-up of this exhibition prefabricated village.

While the houses themselves will be completely finished and furnished two and one-half weeks after the first ground was broken, the landscaping and lighting of the village will make it impossible to open it to the public until the first week in August.

At that time the White Company plans a gala opening. The public will be invited. Foster Gunnison, top-official of American Houses, Inc., federal housing officials, and perhaps New England Governors will be on hand to stress the advance made in low-cost housing and the important part it will play in national recovery.

Prices Only Tentative

Although the official price of the houses have not been authentically stated it is believed the four, five, and seven-room houses will cost approximately $4000, $7000 and $11,000. They are to be furnished by R. H. White & Co. on special long-term-room or complete home-furnishing payment plans.

Federal housing authorities have declared that the prefabricated house will be a direct stimulus to the building recovery program. Yesterday, statisticians of the Bay State Department of Labor and Industries announced that a "building boomlet" had been going on in Massachusetts since Jan. 1.

Fifty-five communities reported building figures of $2,500,000 above the same period in 1934. June alone, the report said, ran $600,000 above May of this year.

These figures were felt by the three groups interested in the exhibition village to indicate a period ripe for low-cost building, refurnishing and rebuilding of homes. The Metropolitan District Commission to further the interest in the building end of recovery loaned the land for the duration of the exhibition.

Each house will be filled with furniture of a different period. The furnishings will be constantly changed. The village will be open continually. Bridges, teas, fashion shows, cooking schools and sewing classes will be some of the featured events running into the winter.

Curley's Stream of Messages Clogs Legislative Machinery

Governor Curley's flood of special messages to the Legislature this week banished all possibility that the House and Senate will wind up their work and go home by next Friday, unless a double shift, with night sessions, is adopted next week.

Three messages flowed from the Governor's pen while the Legislature, in a four-day week, leisurely dug into the last remaining 100 bills. Governor Curley's signature of the anti-injunction bill and the Senate's approval of the measure raising the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years were the important actions during the week. A summary of the four-days' work follows:

The Governor

Action: Signed labor's bill, which curbs the courts' power to issue injunctions, provides jury trials for certain contempt proceedings and grants labor other rights it has not enjoyed to date.

Significance: Unless employers successfully fight the law in the courts on constitutional grounds, labor's 30-year fight against unrestricted court injunctions is won.

* * *

Action: Signed a bill raising from $15 to $20 the maximum amount of weekly wages the courts may exempt from attachment.

Significance: Allows to the courts more leeway in protecting worker's wages.

* * *

Action: Sent a special message to the Legislature asking passage of the bill establishing a state director of outdoor advertising and placing the billboard industry under absolute State control.

Significance: The Governor figures his power will be sufficient to win over the House, which originally killed the bill this week. But billboard opponents are definitely against the measure, which they claim is a sellout to the billboard interests, of which the Donnelly Advertising Company, headed by the Governor's son-in-law, is a leader.

* * *

Action: Sent a special message asking elimination of the so-called guest clause in the compulsory insurance law. The House subsequently ordered the bill to a third reading.

Significance: Its success would resurrect a portion of the original Curley plan to lower insurance rates. This bill, which would eliminate insurance protection for guests of the negligent driver, would save approximately 8 per cent on insurance premiums.

Action: Sent special message asking for a $2,800,000 bond issue to construct a sewerage system in Medford, Winchester, Woburn and other cities in the area.

Significance: This would be outside the $35,000,000 bond issue proposed.

* * *

The Senate

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill against the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years.

Significance: If finally made law it will be an outstanding victory for labor and Payson Smith, education commissioner. Would send 2500 children back to school, and would end a long battle for this legislation.

* * *

Action: Referred to the next annual session a bill barring judges and clerks of district courts from practicing on the criminal side of their own courts.

Significance: Accused by a Boston newspaper of running out on this measure, Governor Curley is sending it back with a special supporting message.

* * *

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill suspending until April, 1936, the law prohibiting women from working after 6 p. m. in textile mills.

Significance: The measure extends the suspension which has prevailed since the start of the NRA and provides for two work shifts.

The House

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, the bill permitting municipalities to esablish local housing authorities.

Significance: Opens the way for municipalities to obtain federal grants and loans for slum clearance work. Hitherto, lack of these authorities has prevented the work.

* * *

Action: Killed a bill, passed by the House, strengthening the law regarding drunken driving.

Significance: Evidently the Senate did not agree that drunken driving conditions were serious enough to warrant greater penalties.

* * *

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with House, a bill establishing a uniform aeronautical code.

Significance: Unifies the state law with federal regulations.

* * *

Action: Received State Supreme Court opinion declaring question of biennial sessions still unsettled and that no final action by the 1935-36 session is necessary until next year.

Significance: Opponents of biennials thus get backing for their stalling tactics which practically assure that no final vote will be taken this year. By next year opponents may be able to defeat the measure.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with amendments, a bill reimbursing cities and towns for tax losses due to establishment of state parks.

Significance: Originally passed by the House, but amendments make necessary further House action. Brewster is the only town which will soon benefit by this measure.

* * *

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill establishing a Massachusetts Commission in Interstate Co-operation.

Significance: If finally made law, this measure will enable Massachusetts to widen its efforts for interstate compacts into all fields, instead of confining them to labor, as at present.

* * *

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill requiring persons convicted of first degree murder to be moved to State Prison seven days after the verdict.

Significance: Repeals a law rushed through during the period when the Millens and Faber were awaiting execution. Closes up several legal loopholes and provides for safer confinement of murderers.

* * *

Action: Accepted two adverse committee reports on bills to establish a state fund for workmen's compensation.

Significance: A defeat for labor, yet not a severe one, for labor obtained several major changes in the present compensation law.

* * *

Action: Killed a bill placing control of billboards entirely in hands of a state director of outdoor advertising.

Significance: Defeat resulted in the Governor's message.

* * *

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill transferring $9,500,000 from the highway fund to the general fund.

Significance: The Governor originally had planned to transfer $19,000,000, but only $9,500,000 was left. This transfer will help to balance the state budget.

Boston Events

Tonight

Summer Theaters

COHASSET — "Meet the Prince," by A. A. Milne. With Earle Larrimore. 8:30.

WEST FALMOUTH — "Ceiling Zero," by Frank Wead. Beach Theater. 8:30.

WESTFORD—"Cradle Song." A. Franklin Trask, director. Lake Shore Theater. 8:30.

GLOUCESTER—"As Husbands Go," by Rachel Crothers. School of the Little Theater. 8:30.

MARSHFIELD HILLS—"This Thing Called Love," by Edwin Burke. With Ann Norris. Marshfield Hills Theater. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN —"Men Without Names." "G" men at work again, led by Fred MacMurray. With David Holt, the small boy in "Age of Indiscretion." Stage: "Teeing Off" revue.

Overture: "Indian Impression." Screen feature at 11:20 a. m., 2:01, 4:51, 7:42, 10:32.

EXETER—"$10 Raise," with Edward Everett Horton. 1:55, 4:55, 7:55. Paul Muni in "Black Fury," 3:05, 6:05, 9:05.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Warren William in light comedy, "Don't Bet on Blondes." Fenway, 2:35, 3:48, 6:20, 8:55. Paramount, 10:10 a. m., 12:38, 2:56, 5:24, 7:42, 10:10. "Ladies Crave Excitement," news-reel cameraman story.

FINE ARTS—Evelyn Laye in "Evensong," with Fritz Kortner. The rise and fall of an opera singer. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50. "Sea Killers," nature film.

KEITH'S—"Orchids to You," with John Boles, Jean Muir and Charles Butterworth. A flower shop proprietor refuses to divulge names of her patrons and the destination of their bouquets—even finding herself in jail for her refusal in court. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—Joan Crawford and Robert Montgomery in "No More Ladies," by A. E. Thomas. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville.

STATE—Grace Moore as an opera singer in "Love Me Forever," with Leo Carrillo. 11:25 a. m., 1:30, 3:40, 5:45, 7:55, 10:10. Walt Disney color cartoon, "Good Little Monkeys." Our Gang comedy.

MODERN—"Honeymoon Limited," with Neil Hamilton and Irene Hervey. An author takes a transcontinental walking tour. 10:45 a. m., 1:56, 5:07, 8:09, "Oil for the Lamps of China."

BOSTON — "Thunder in the East." Domestic, military and naval conflicts in the East. 10:07 a. m., 1:06, 4:05, 7:04, 10:03. "Once to Every Bachelor," comedy.

TREMONT—"Folies Bergere" and "Mystery Woman." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UPTOWN—"Escape Me Never," with Elisabeth Bergner. 1:10, 4:08, 7:06, 10:04. "Mr. Dynamite."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Escape Me Never," 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. "Secret of the Chateau."

UNIVERSITY—Mae West in "Goin' to Town." 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Strangers All."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Episode four of "Lost City"; "Going Places" with Lowell Thomas; Popeye cartoon; Edgar Kennedy in in "Edgar Hamlet"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Sunday

Music

ESPLANADE CONCERT—8:30.

Marche Militaire ..... Schubert
"Unfinished" Symphony, in B Minor ..... Schubert
I. Allegro moderato.
II. Andante con moto.
"Ride of the Valkyries" ..... Wagner
Symphonic Poem, "Finlandia," Sibelius
Minuet for Strings, in B Major, Bolzoni
"Blue Danube" Waltzes ..... J. Strauss
Dance of the Camorrists, from "Jewels of the Madonna" Wolf-Ferrari

ART MUSEUM—PERA Symphony Orchestra. "Scheherezade," "Babillage," and "Merry Wives of Windsor" overture. 3:30.

ERA MELROSE CONCERT — Band conducted by William A. Barrington-Sargent. Melrose Bandstand. 6.

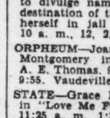
ERA CIVIC CHORUS — Jamaica Pond Bandstand. 8.

ERA BAND — Frank Gurley, conductor. Franklin Field Bandstand. 6.

Other Events

GIRLS' SPORTS FROLIC — Contests in track, volley-ball, baseball and other sports. Music by ERA Concert Band. South Boston Stadium, 2 to 5.

FIELD AND FORREST CLUB — Ramblin Meeting at Winthrop Highlands Yacht Club. Talks on "Winthrop History," and "Birds of the Seashore." Meet on 3:25 boat from Rowe's Wharf.



HARBOR CRUISE — On Boston and Yarmouth Line ship. Sails from Hoosac Tunnel Docks, Charlestown, at 10:30 a. m. Passes Marblehead, Gloucester, Provincetown and South Shore. Back at 6.

PROVINCETOWN BOAT—Sails from Long Wharf at 10:15 a. m. Weekdays at 10. Back about 8.

PLYMOUTH BOAT—Sails from Commercial Wharf at 10:15 a. m. On Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays from Long Wharf.

NANTASKET BOATS—Leave Rowe's Wharf hourly.

MOONLIGHT CRUISES—By S. S. Steel Pier. Leaves Long Wharf daily at 8:30.

HARBOR ISLAND CRUISE—Sight seeing trip on motor launch. For reservations call Rawding Bus Lines, Liberty 3127. Leaves 10 a. m., 2:30, 6:30 daily.

Monday

Music

ERA BAND—Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.

ERA CONDUCTED TOURS — Starts at State House, continues to Court House and Customs House. Make reservations, free, at any Public Library branch or ERA Reading and Game Room, State House at 1.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	Blue Room Echoes:	Baseball game	Sea Breeze Strings
5:15	Children's Corner..	string ensemble..	Messner's Orch....	Getting the News.
5:30	Temple of Song: A	Austin Wylie and	"Melody Mart"....	Hits and Encores:
5:45	Capella Choir.....	his orchestra....	Yankee Singers....	talks; records....
6:00	Evening Journal.....	"Evening Tattler"..	News Service.....	Talk, F. W. Wile.
6:15	Bavarian Orchestra..	Features; news....	Features; music...	Dalton Trio.....
6:30	News; features.....	NBC vocalist.....	Minute Men talk..	Allen Leafer and
6:45	E. MacHugh, songs..	Male quartet.....	Dramatic sketch..	his orchestra.....
7:00	World in Review.....	"Art of Living"..	Portland Symph-	News Service.....
7:15	Irish Minstrels.....	'Musical Moments'	ony Orchestra	Local dance music
7:30	"Frank and Phil".....	"The Jamboree"..	concert, from San	String ensemble...
7:45	"Youth Council".....	Sports Review....	Diego exposition.	Fisher's Orchestra
8:00	"Operatic Gems": so-	"The Hit Parade":	Merry-Go-Round ..	Modern Minstrels:
8:15	loists; orchestra....	Lennie Hayton's	Little's Orchestra..	Bert Swor and
8:30	Goldman Band Con-	Orchestra and	New York Philhar-	Lou Lubin; orch.
8:45	cert, Edwin Franko	vocal soloists.....	monic - Symphony	Kaltenborn talk...
9:00	Goldman, conductor,	Radio City Party:	Orchestra concert	Concert Hall: Gene
9:15	from Central Park..	soloist; orchestra	from Lewisohn	Baker; orchestra.
9:30	National Barn Dance	Chateau: Al Joison;	Stadium, Jose	Paige's Orchestra.
9:45	program from Chi-	James Jeffries;	Iturbi, conductor	News Service.....
10:00	cago: soloists and	Joan Blondell;	and pianist.....	"Fiesta": program
10:15	specialties	Lee Wiley	Stadium concert..	from Canada.....
10:30	Carefree Carnival:	"Summer Follies":	Studio speaker....	Jan Garber and
10:45	popular variety.....	soloists; orchestra	Spotlight Revue...	his orchestra.....
11:00	Reports; features....	Forecasts; news..	News Service.....	Abe Lyman and
11:15	Joe Rines's Orch....	NBC orchestra....	Fisher's Orchestra	his orchestra.....
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Silent	Gil Phelan and	Claude Hopkins &
11:45	dance orchestra....	Silent	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	String ensemble.....	Marimba band....	Salon orchestra..	Morning service of
11:00	News; vocalist.....	Services from St.	"Reflections": con-	Tremont Temple
11:15	Tony Wons.....	Paul's Cathedral,	cert orchestra....	Baptist Church;
11:30	Weather; musicale...	Boston; sermon,	Salt Lake City	sermon; quartet;
11:45	Noon Journal.....	Rev. E. T. Sulli-	Tabernacle Cho-	soloist; organ....
12:00	Opportunity Matinee;	van; choir.....	rus and organ re-	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Johnson Orchestra..	Hawaiian music...	cital	program .....
12:30	Radio City Music Hall	University of Chi-	"Along Melody	Gypsy music.....
12:45	Symphony Orchestra;	cago Round Table	Lane": recording.	News from London
1:00	vocal soloists and	'Road to Romany':	Religious period	String ensemble.
1:15	mixed chorus.....	gypsy music.....	with speakers,	from network ....
1:30	Sunday Forum: Dr.	'Words and Music':	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	Sockman; music.....	soloists; organ....	ensemble	soloists; orchestra
2:00	"Your English".....	"Bible Drama":	"He, She, and	ERA Symphony
2:15	Relay from London..	players; orchestra	They": concert..	Orchestra concert
2:30	NBC Light Opera Co.:	Temple of Song:	Hawaiian music...	Readings .....
2:45	Gilbert - Sullivan's	choir; soloists..	News Service.....	Male quartet.....
3:00	"Iolanthe"; Sanford's	Levitow Ensemble:	Symphonic Hour:	"Divertissement":
3:15	Orchestra; soloists..	vocal soloists....	symphony orches-	recorded progr'm.
3:30	National Vespers:	Don Mario, tenor;	tra, Howard Bar-	Organ recital;
3:45	speaker; quartet....	music; speaker....	low, conductor...	vocal soloist.....
4:00	National Music Camp	Deep River Orch.;	St. Louis Parade:	ERA concert band
4:15	Summer Concert f'm	vocal soloists....	vocal soloists and	program .....
4:30	Interlochen, Mich.;	"The Wise Men"..	Al Roth's dance	"Tune Time".....
4:45	band and orchestra.	NBC vocalist.....	orchestra	"Scout Jamboree".
5:00	"Roses and Drums,"	Rhythm Symph'y;	"Song Pictures":	"Melodiana": solo-
5:15	Civil War drama...	De Wolf Hopper.	Terry O'Toole....	ists; orchestra....
5:30	Imperial Grenadiers..	Dream Drama.....	"Musical Comedy	Sanderson and
5:45	Becker dog story....	NBC recital.....	Moments": rec...	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Religious period,	News Service.....	National amateur
6:15	Spiritual Singers....	from New York..	String quintet.....	night; orchestra.
6:30	"Grand Hotel": net-	'Continental Vari-	Organ recital.....	"Smiling Ed".....
6:45	work dramatic sketch	eties": popular..	'Musical Moments'	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny and com-	"K-7," secret serv-	Vivian Della Chi-	Evening service
7:15	pany; Bestor Orch..	ice sketch.....	ese; concert orch.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Voice of the People:	Garden talk.....	Summer Serenade:	ple Baptist
7:45	sidewalk interviews	News; report.....	soloists; orchestra	Church; sermon;
8:00	Maj. Edward Bowes's	Ruby Newman and	'Rhythm at Eight';	male quartet;
8:15	Amateur Hour: so-	orchestra with	soloist; orchestra.	choir; organ....
8:30	loists; instrumenta-	Del Castillo and	Comedy; soloists;	Beethoven Foun-
8:45	ists; vocal groups....	vocal sextet.....	quartet; orchestra	dation recital....
9:00	Charles Previn and	Rakov's Music and	"America's Hour":	ERA Opera Orch.,
9:15	concert orchestra..,	popular soloists..	dramatizations &	Raffaelo Martino,
9:30	Cornellia O. Skinner.	American Album	orchestra	conductor .....
9:45	Syracuse Chorus....	of Familiar Music		News Service.....
10:00	"Sunday Evening at	"Uncle Charlie's	Old - Fashioned	Wayne King and
10:15	Seth Parker's"....	Tent Show": so-	Amateur Night	his orchestra.....
10:30	Annual Rainbow Di-	loists, players and	from open - air	National Defense;
10:45	vision reunion.....	orchestra	ballroom	Gen. D. McArthur

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band. Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WAAB, "The Story of Wheat"—1935 Edition; speakers.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and his Gang; popular variety program.
4:30 WBZ, Radio Guild drama: "Clear All Wires."
5:30 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia"; musical dramatization.

Dinner and After

7:00 WEEI, "Amos 'n' Andy," serial dramatic sketch.
8:00 WNAC, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
8:00 WBZ, "Fibber McGee and Molly," comedy sketch; soloist; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "One-Night Stands With Pick and Pat"; minstrel show.
8:30 WBZ, "American Adventure," with Stanley High; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist.
9:30 WNAC, "St. Louis Blues"; soloists; orchestra, from St. Louis.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Lullaby Lady; male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour; soloists; players; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Max Baer in "Lucky Smith"; sketch and music.

Rumors on 'Quoddy Tied to Omission Of Power Authority

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Failure of the Maine Legislature to set up an authority to administer the Passamaquoddy Bay power project has brought hints and denials that work on the project might be held up.

Army engineers denied that they had received any orders to halt work on the project, but rather that their orders had been for the purchase of supplies necessary to get the work under full way.

From other sources came hints that President Roosevelt felt that the State should make some provision for taking over the administration of the 'Quoddy.

Secretary Harold Lfl Icfles said he thought it "highly desirable" for the Maine Legislature to set up the power authority. Others, however, said there still remained plenty of time for such action since it was expected to require three years before the project would begin producing power. Maj. Philip B. Fleming of the Army Engineers is now at Eastport, Me., supervising preliminary work on the project.

Youth Itself Wins Part In Its Own Generation

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Youth may have its fling at administering its own relief when the National Youth Administration gets under way.

Although executives of the NYA, which will spend $50,000,000 seeking to put the depression generation into workshops and schools, are not yet ready to talk of their plans, they say young people will have an important part in planning and directing the program.

National policy of the NYA is being formulated in a series of conferences between Aubrey Williams, relief official, and youth leaders.

Already Mr. Williams has interviewed educators and social workers, and he is now conferring with heads of youth groups like the Y. M. C. A. and the National Student League.

U. S. Road Plan Speeded

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Public roads officials today predicted quick action in getting the Administration's $400,000,000 road-building and crossing-elimination program under way. President Roosevelt sought to clear the way for going into action yesterday when he stamped his approval on regulations governing expenditures.

Lower Tax Groups In Massachusetts Urge U.S. Economy

Militant tax groups in Massachusetts today declared the ultimatum hurled by the United States Chamber of Commerce against President Roosevelt's "tax-the-rich" program as the opening gun in a war of nationwide proportions to force economies upon all government agencies.

Soundings taken in the wake of the chamber's action found the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the so-called "Minute Men"—a new Massachusetts tax group—the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Association and the National Economy League laying down a gauntlet of opposition to increased taxation "for the support of extravagant government."

While upholding to some degree the principle of a more equitable distribution of the national wealth, local tax agencies were firmly convinced that the launching of such a program in the face of heavy government expenditures would place the Roosevelt Administration in strong public disfavor.

Budget Failure Deplored

The failure of the President to mention anything about balancing the budget was deplored by E. J. Brehaut, manager of the civic bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, as an indication that no retrenchment in the high costs of government were contemplated. He condemned the policy of creating more and more Federal taxes as a bad example to the states which, he said, were following that example with determination. He referred particularly to Massachusetts whose state budget, he said, is in a far worse condition than state officials care to admit.

"The laws in Massachusetts," Mr. Brehaut declares, "are all on the side of the tax collectors," indicating to the chamber official that the threat of a tax strike is not as prominent here as in some parts of the country.

But according to Reginald W. Bird, head of the Massachusetts Taxpayers' Association, "the day of reckoning will come when the tax streams will dry up and the State be left holding the bag."

Tax Stream Ebbing

Evidence that the tax streams are already being dried up is found by Mr. Bird in all parts of New England. Industry after industry, he said, is moving out of Massachusetts into other states where the taxes are not so high, leaving behind them a trail of unemployment that must be absorbed by the communities.

The President's tax-the-rich plan, he felt, would increase the local emergency by increasing the burden on industry.

"The cruel thing," he says, "is that under the guise of an emergency, we are wishing a permanent burden on the back of the small home owner who usually feels the sidewash of all programs to tax the rich, as well as the mills and factories that need their surpluses for expansion.

"When the Administration starts to build from the standpoint of government economy, taxes will go down. Until that time comes, we will have more and bigger taxes and possibly a tax strike.

Government Must Economize

"Government must do what the individual has had to do—economize. Yet, that is the last thing that will be done if the tax-the-rich idea is acceped at this time."

The National Economy League attacked the President's program as a continuation of the vicious circle of imposing more taxes to create jobs to enable the average person to support industry so that industry can pay taxes.

The Boston Municipal Research Bureau held that the tax-the-rich plan was proposed to create more jobs. And theoretically, to put even 1900 more men to work, the burden on the taxpayer would be increased more than $2,000,000 a year. "Is this a sound policy?" Mr. Bird asked, "in the face of the existing burden of taxation, with the State of Massachusetts facing a current deficit of $23,000,000 and with one third of the property in the State taken for taxes in the last two years?

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

to keep silent while he rode, broke into prolonged ovation as he dismounted.

Particular interest centers on the naval review for next Tuesday. The latest antiaircraft guns, capable of firing a continuous stream of two-inch shells from eight barrels at the rate of 600 rounds per minute, will be used to try and shoot down four robot-piloted planes. Thus the defense reviews, while in festival mood, give ominous hint of what mechanized warfare would be.

Steel Helmets—Reich Dissolves Baden Units

KARLSRUHE, Ger. (AP)—The Ministry of the Interior yesterday dissolved 45 groups of the Baden Steel Helmets, the German veterans' organization, on charges of subversive tendencies.

The dissolution order says that the local ranks of the Steel Helmets were filled with political opponents "under whose influence the Steel Helmet organization turned into political opposition to the Nazi movement, thus seriously endangering the political unity of the German people."

Navy—Treaty-Strength Staff Supported

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A measure providing 1032 line officers to meet the needs of building the Navy to treaty strength, was advanced yesterday, when the House adopted a conference report. The Senate must act on the report before the bill goes to the White House. The Navy now has 4467 commissioned officers.

Relief Drops—Hopkins Reports More Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Relief expenditures in 140 largest American cities decreased 6.6 per cent between May and June, announced the relief administrator, Harry L. Hopkins, today. The number of relief cases declined by 3.3 per cent.

"Reports received from widely scattered areas," Mr. Hopkins said, "indicate that increased private employment is the principal cause."

Out of the 140 cities reporting, 123 showed declines in the number of cases. About $4,500,000 was the estimated net saving for the month.

Railways—Saving of $56,000,000 Outlined

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—American railroads can save more than $56,000,000 a year through unification and co-ordination of terminal facilities, claimed Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation Joseph B. Eastman, in a report made public yesterday. The report struck deep into resistance to this form of co-operation long blocked by many of the carriers. It will go to the Regional Co-ordinating Committee of the railroads.

U. S. and Soviet Conclude Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

sian Government and the American Ambassador in Moscow, William C. Bullitt, is in effect a straight forward business proposition with concessions reasonably allocated between the two countries.

Bullitt Statement

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP) — Ambassador William C. Bullitt, gave out the following statement in Moscow concerning the agreement, which was made public here by the State Department.

"In connection with the trade agreements program of the Government of the United States, conversations were entered into with the Soviet Government with a view to ascertaining the attitude of the Soviet Government with regard to the expansion of trade between the United States and the Soviet Union.

"It is the purpose of the trade agreements program to bring about an extension of foreign markets for products of the United States by affording increased market opportunities for foreign products in the United States.

"In return for the assurance of the Soviet Government that it will be its policy to increase substantially its purchases of American products, the United States is prepared to extend to the Soviet Union tariff concessions granted in trade agreements with other countries.

Russia to Spend $30,000,000

"The Soviet Government has assured the United States that during the 12 months' period of this agreement it intends to purchase in the United States American products for export to Russia to the value of $30,000,000.

"Inasmuch as the value of the exports from the United States to the Soviet Union has averaged only $12,000,000 during the last three calendar years, the purchases contemplated by the Soviet Government will result in a very considerable increase in the exports of American goods to the Soviet Union.

"I hope that, as a result of the extension of the Soviet Union of tariff concessions made in trade agreements with other countries there will be also an appreciable increase in Soviet exports to the United States, which have averaged somewhat less than $12,000,000 during the past three years.

"Increased imports of Soviet products into the United States will provide the Soviet Government with greater purchasing power for American products.

"The present agreement, in making provision for an increase in the exchange of goods, lays down a sound basis for the development of trade between the United States and the Soviet Union, and I am personally very pleased at the considerable increase in American-Soviet trade which is in prospect as a result of the notes exchanged today."

Russia Anticipates Heavy Trade Impetus With United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — Both Russian and American trade interests here have awaited impatiently for more than a year the Soviet-American debt settlement which would open the way to credits and improved trade between the Soviet Union and the United States. Meanwhile, however, the Soviets have reduced their purchases in the United States to a minimum and many of its large new factories, already partially equipped with American machinery, have worked at a disadvantage for lack of further equipment.

A few of the leading American corporations have kept representatives in Moscow for more than a year in anticipation of settlement. They have frankly been marking time, sales being negligible. Other corporations have sent representatives here for a week or a month to survey the field. Probably all the principal American corporations have a good general idea of what the Soviet Government is prepared to buy with its first credits.

Judging by present indications, the Soviets will devote a large part of their earlier credits to materials directly or indirectly concerned with the military. They will buy airplane parts and probably will engage American aviation experts to renovate their airplane factories. They are interested in machinery for other types of military supply factories.

Ambitious Industrialism

But industrial machinery also is of major interest to the Soviets during the second, as it was in the First Five-Year Plan. Ambitious electrification schemes still have a long way to go, in spite of the impressive progress already made. For lack of a few basic metals, notably copper, many of the planned factories have not been completed.

Soviet industry still produces much less than the country's needs in automobiles, motortrucks, motorbuses and especially in railway equipment. Soviet railways are a weak point in the country's economy, and will be so until they have been thoroughly rebuilt and equipped with rolling stock. Plans for electrification of several lines cannot be carried out unless purchases are made abroad.

The Soviet list of goods requested from Japan in payment for the Chinese Eastern Railway gives a fair idea of the country's needs aside from military supplies, which the Japanese would not give. This list includes small steamers for use on rivers and in coastal services; building equipment, especially structural steel; cotton cloth, and raw food materials, such as wheat and soy beans.

Favor American Purchasing

For its development projects in the Far East, the Soviets would like to buy extensively from the United States for direct shipment to Vladivostok. The weakness of transport makes shipment from Soviet factories to the Far East difficult. This region clamors for building materials, mining machinery, factory equipment, and raw foods.

Soviet industrial leaders do not conceal their preference for many types of American goods. One official told the writer: "We are following American production methods very closely, because the two countries have a similar problem in developing a continent, a problem smaller countries have not faced. In many respects, American machinery and equipment is best suited to our needs."

But the Soviets have had to buy where they could get credits, which thus far has been almost entirely in Germany. They have found the foreign currency to pay for purchases in the United States with great difficulty. Before the depression, which has affected Russia as it has other countries, they managed to make large purchases in the United States, but such purchases have dropped tremendously in recent years, and especially since recognition in November, 1933.

Desire Independence

The desire for independence also has impelled the Soviets to manufacture for themselves goods which they could have bought more cheaply and of better quality abroad.

In spite of ambitious plans, partially fulfilled, Russia's industrial development is still in its early stages. Her leaders are absorbed in industrialization more completely than in anything else. Some observers have hinted, with a note of irony, that they are becoming more interested in industrialization than in Communism. One thing is certain: from their own point of view they can still absorb advantageously large purchases from abroad. The question of how far long-term credits can be safely extended to the Soviets, however, is one for careful study by qualified economists who will take into consideration Russia's unique political structure.

Belgium Resumes Russian Relations

BRUSSELS, July 13 (AP)—An official communiqué yesterday announced the Belgian Government had decided to resume diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

Rome Discounts Move For Pact by America

(Continued from Page 1)

no hesitation in voicing those aims—a protectorate backed by military occupation.

If Emperor Haile Selassie will ask for this protectorate, giving Italy the economic hinterland she needs for her East African colonies, there will be no war.

An Italian jurist said today war could be waged without violating the Briand-Kellogg Pact. He pointed out that if the League should reduce Ethiopia to the status of a mandate state, for alleged violations of conditions by which she joined the League, Italy could send a military expedition to that country without violating the pact.

Italians also commented that Bolivia and Paraguay fought for three years and Japan occupied Manchuria, but the Kellogg Treaty "still exists."

Volunteers From Abroad

The Italian publication, Foreign Affairs, accused England of being behind Ethiopia's recourse to the Kellogg Pact, intimating it was an effort by London to bring the United States in with her in opposition to Italy's advance in East Africa.

Fascists living abroad will be enrolled in special legions for service in East Africa, it was learned today.

Officials of the "Fascists Abroad" organization which has supervision of this enlistment said that hundreds of applications for enrollment in the East African expeditionary force had been received from distant lands.

The larger part of the recruits are expected to come from tropical countries such as Tunis and Egypt, where residents are accustomed to intense heat. For this reason no volunteers are likely to be accepted from the United States, although a number of American applications have been received.

Fascists from Brazil, Mexico and possibly Argentina, however, may be represented if the candidates are able to pass a rigorous medical examination.

Red Cross Requests Ethiopia to Observe Humane Conventions

GENEVA, July 13 (AP)—The international committee of the Red Cross today urged the Ethiopian Government to adhere to the Geneva Red Cross Convention designed to secure proper protection for the sick and wounded.

An official communique issued by the committee recalled that Emperor Menelik II, years ago refused to adhere on the grounds that he feared his subjects "would not respect the convention."

After the war between Ethiopia and Italy in 1896 Italians charged that Ethiopian tribesmen had mutilated wounded.

O Susanna, Don't You Cry, Covered Wagon Goes East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Children and grandchildren of those hardy pioneers who went west in a more romantic day are retracing the steps of their forbears and returning to Alabama with their cattle.

So says J. D. Oliver, manager of the transportation and industrial bureau of the chamber of commerce. And to prove that his words are no mere chamber of commerce boosting, Mr. Oliver presented concrete proof.

J. B. Young, of Midland, Texas, has notified Mr. Oliver that he intends moving his hundreds of head of cattle and a carload of new ponies to a plantation near Benton, Ala. He said other Texans of his section, who had "seen only one rain in two years," were seriously considering moving their herds to more grassy plains in Alabama.

Tacklers of Modern Economic and Social Problems

Wide World

Leaders at Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College

Left to Right Back Row—Miss Louise Walworth, Executive Chairman, Phillips Bradley, Miss Dorothy M. Hill. Front Row Left to Right —Dr. Max Lerner, Mrs. Helen Everett Heiklejohn, Dr. Caroline Ware, Miss Alice W. Hunt and Prof. Alfred D. Sheffield

Babson Declares Wagner Act Will Depress Wage Scales

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, July 13—The Wagner Labor Law in conjunction with mininmum wage legislation will have the effect of retarding employment and depressing the general wage scale, declared Roger W. Babson, economist, speaking last night at the Wellesley Institute for Social Progress.

Defending the Wagner Act as giving labor the right to organize which employers have ignored or thwarted, William J. Connolly, president of the Rhode Island Federation of Labor, replied to Mr. Babson. Mr. Babson named as remedies for unemployment a "hands-off business" policy in government, full steam ahead for industry, and birth control for those on relief.

Says Wagner Act Unfair

"The Wagner Act," said Mr. Babson, "is unfair in permitting coercion by labor leaders and forbidding it to employers. Such labor union legislation increases unemployment. Statistics show that directly after the enactment of such legislation there is an increase in the sale of all kinds of labor-saving machinery."

Employers fearing union domination, he said, determine to get on with as few workers as possible. If they cannot discharge an employee under this new law on account of "attitude, loyalty or radical talk," it will hereafter be very difficult for anyone with a radical record to get employment, he maintained.

He declared that most employers felt that union labor policies have done more harm than good to the wage workers themselves. He said that this was shown by the fact that under a minimum wage law such as became a part of the NRA wages failed to increase.

Reason for This Is Given

In reply, Mr. Connolly declared that this failure of wages to increase was because the mimimum wage became a maximum wage. More people were employed, he said, but the total amount of pay did not increase perceptibly because all received wages near the minimum mark.

"If it's anybody's fault that the Wagner act is on the books it is the employers' fault," said Mr. Connolly.

"We only ask the employers to solve labor's problems along with us. This law will bring that about."

Referring to birth regulation, Mr. Babson declared that the solution of employment problems must come through race betterment.

"The real struggle is between development of machines and development of children," he said. "It is between improvement of machines and improvement of children. The machines have now got ahead of the children. Both should be in balance both as to numbers and quality."

Turning to other remedies for unemployment, he declared that it was possible to eradicate this difficulty by assigning to every employer, according to his ability to absorb, one or more persons from each family now in distress. Done by impartial local draft boards such as functioned during the World War, he felt that this would be effective.

American labor is amazingly weak compared to the strength of the employer class, declared Dr. Max Lerner, faculty head of the Wellesley institute, in a discussion on labor.

"America has contributed to labor history not so much the embattled labor man as the embattled employer," he said. "The employer has more class consciousness than the laboring man in America."

This he attributed to the tendency of American laboring men to regard trade unionism as merely a stop-gap to give them a living wage on their way up the ladder of advancement.

Peace and War Held Result Of Mass Thinking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norw.—Peace and war are more directly the outcome of mass thinking and mass expectancy than of political intrigue and the piling up of armaments.

This was the conclusion reached at the public meeting which terminated the Peace Exhibition held here for a week recently by the Norwegian branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Speaking at the meeting, Sten Bugge, a missionary from China, emphasized the need for what he called "more active waiting for good." There is, he said, a positive method of waiting, and a negative method of waiting, and those people who go to make up the masses can leand definite aid to the unfoldment of peace by adopting the positive method, by expecting peace

His reasoning was corroborated by Dr. Johan Scharffenberg, a physician who has given much of his attention to the cause of temperance. The fact that certain people are labeled by public opinion as drunkards, Dr. Scharffenberg said, forces them to remain drunkards, and the fact that human history has always known wars forces mankind to perpetuate wars. Mankind should not, he said, bow down to the claim that, since wars have always been, they always must be.

Logic of the same character was displayed during the exhibition. Children's school-books decorated the walls, but they were not the ordinary school-books showing the history of military operations and glorifying the victors in each of them. The model schoolbooks gave place within their pages to the recounting of deeds of peace, of constructive deeds done through the centuries.

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Ten Guesses (35)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—Yes.
2—No; Sicily lies at the "toe" of Italy. Cyprus is at the northeast end of the Mediterranean Sea.
3—No; the rule is: "Do not supply an auxiliary verb or a copula from one part of a sentence to another if the same form is not grammatically proper in both parts." Insert "were" between "sheds" and "repainted."
4—No; Judges is the seventh book. Joshua is the sixth.
5—Yes; Madagascar has 228,000 square miles, and Britain has 88,745 and Ireland 32,586.
6—No; Jerusalem lies to the west of the northern portion of the Dead Sea.
7—No; rayon was invented in 1883 by Joseph Swan, an Englishman.
8—No.
9—Yes.
10—Yes; when $2.50 gold pieces were coined. A man with only 45 cents in coins and the rest of his money in bills could not change a dollar after a 5 cent purchase but he could change a $5 bill.

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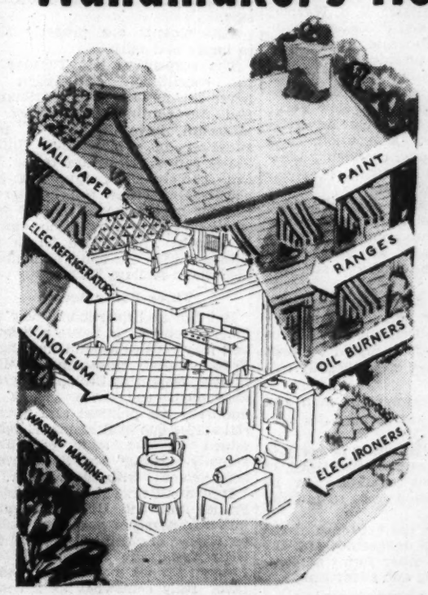

Electrical Refrigerators, oil burners (with payments delayed until Fall), washing machines, gas ranges, electric ironers, awnings, linoleum, wall papers, paints, etc.

Total purchases, under the Federal Housing Act, must be $60 or more, but on smaller purchases the Wanamaker Budget Plan may be used.

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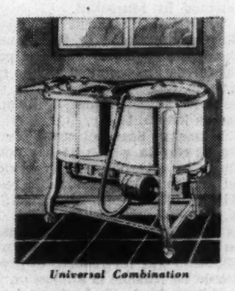
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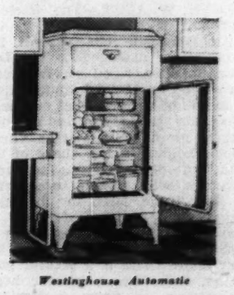
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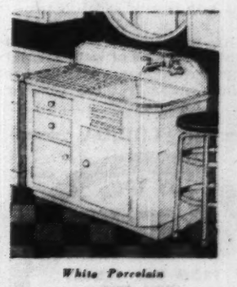
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In Germany—Now

This is the second of two articles on the subject of current conditions in the Third Reich.

BERLIN—The National Socialists are today in the happy position of being able to apply practically most of the points still considered essential in their 25-point program.

The totalitarian doctrine of absolute obedience to the will of Der Führer (Adolf Hitler), and to those to whom he delegates power is accepted as the basis of the present state. This idea is being instilled into present-day German youth and children, so that the Third Reich of tomorrow will, if present conditions continue, know little else. To the older people today, even though they may still be influenced by their earlier liberal training, Herr Hitler still stands as the symbol of the German nation, and whatever may be heard in criticism of other party leaders, it is very, very rarely that even the most private of conversations produces a criticism of him.

Deciding Factor

At the same time, it is clearly realized that leadership in a modern state like Germany cannot be anything more than the deciding factor between the different forces struggling for power or recognition. These forces may have changed their color or their names, but they remain very much what they were under former regimes, except that the mediating elements inherent in the parliamentary system are today less easily heard.

If an ardent National Socialist were asked to point to the greatest success which his party has achieved since coming to power, he would probably indicate the comprehensive application of the doctrine, "the German Reich for the German Nation," which is the basis of the non-Aryan legislation. Today Jews are excluded from the state and public services, from control or effective co-operation in the arts, literature, music and the press, and their children are allowed in the higher grade schools and universities only according to a "numerus clausus."

Citizens and Subjects

From official statements already made it is evident also that a decree will soon be promulgated which will divide the German population into two distinct sections, "citizens" and "subjects." Citizens, who will enjoy the present civic rights and privileges, such as the right to vote, will be only "racially pure" Germans.

Service in the new conscript army has been forbidden to non-Aryans.

As regards economic developments, whatever may have been the possibilities two years ago, few influential party leaders would today venture to support any "wild economic experiments," and the further they move away from January 30th, 1933, the less likely are they to do so. There is no question any more of the introduction of "socialism," as understood in Anglo-Saxon lands. Germany today is a stronghold of state capitalism, with an increasing bureaucratization of private business which is beginning to alarm certain sections of industry. Expropriation of private capital through legislation is hardly imaginable unless conditions grow desperate.

An advertisement supporting German banks which appeared in all the leading papers in the middle of May, declared that the Reich Law regulating credit which was published on Dec. 5, 1934, guaranteed the management of the German banks and credit arrangements according to National Socialism. The German depositors and savers should know with absolute certainty that today their wealth was as safe as it was humanly possible for it to be. Furthermore, that the money in the banks was being used to further German economy, to create work and therefore help to raise the standard of living of the individual.

At the same time, much capital from private industry has found its way to state uses through "voluntary contributions." Some of these have since been made compulsory. Shipping and many other important business enterprises continue to be heavily subsidized as they were under former governments.

For Understanding

Much has been attempted by the Labor Front to establish new relations between employer and employee, to lay the foundation for that common understanding between all sections of national life which is the acknowledged economic goal of the Third Reich. But very little has been accomplished. The trade union organizations have gone, but the "corporate state" which was to succeed it, still exists only on paper. The ideal adjustment of relations between employer and employee is still a matter of the future. In fact, it is open to doubt whether the employee's chances of improved wages are better today than they were three years ago.

Collective bargaining has gone and the new system which is to replace it is still to be announced. Through the "confidential works councils" something of lasting social value may have been set up, but everything depends upon whether the members of such councils perform their duties as citizens or merely as party nominees.

The "Kraft durch Freude" (Strength through Joy) organization has certainly done good work in ensuring holidays for needy workers, in making many Germans acquainted with other parts of the Reich, and in introducing brighter conditions in certain factories. Today, the big employer is much more restricted in his own business by state interference than ever before. State control of raw material supplies through control of foreign exchange necessary for purchases is the decisive factor.

Toward Moderation

Germany, looking at its development in broad outline, is today living through the second stage of the National Socialist revolution, the struggle between moderates and extremists for control. The history of the past 12 months has shown that the trend is toward moderation, that order is today more widespread than at any time in the Third Reich, and that the path is leading directly to greater consolidation.

But from an upheaval such as that of Jan. 30, 1933, normal conditions cannot suddenly be restored, especially since that revolution affected not only politics, but all phases of natonal life, not excluding religion. Two dates will undoubtedly stand out in the development of this consolidation, the cleanup of June 30, 1934, as marking the end of any other armed force in the state but the Reichswehr, and Oct. 1, 1935, when military conscription will be introduced. The Reichswehr by its very nature stands for state as against party interests, and will therefore exert a moderating influence. On the same side stand conservative circles like big industry and a large number of National Socialist leaders.

The extremists today are not people who wish to start a new revolution similar to that of 1933, and introduce another regime. They are rather those who maintain that the present revolution has not gone far enough and must be continued, especially in the cultural realm. How far moderate or radical views will prevail may depend to an important extent upon this country's position in economic and foreign affairs. Rescue from isolation among European powers is certainly expected to help toward moderation.

Advertisers Score AAA Amendments As Bar to Recovery

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—Executive officers of seven major associations of advertisers and publishers joined last night in a statement terming proposed amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act "an open challenge to the economic recovery of this country; an inevitable obstruction to recovery."

Heading the signers was Jerome D. Barnum, president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

The other signers were Allyn B. McIntire, president, Association of National Advertisers; W. B. Warner, president, National Publishers Association (magazines and periodicals); John Benson, president, American Association of Advertising Agencies; Harry J. Prudden, Newspaper Representatives Association of New York; George J. Auer, Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, and Everit B. Terhune, president, Associated Business Papers, Inc.

The statement in part:

"This bill vests in one individual, the Secretary of Agriculture, power to legislate the conditions under which practically all agricultural products may be produced and distributed.

"It contains the outrageous provision that if it be held unconstitutional, taxes collected under its provisions shall not be repaid to those from whom they were illegally collected.

"It strikes the working man and woman, the wage-earner, the very hardest.

"It contains the power not only to regulate and restrict advertising of all commodities embraced in its sweeping provisions, but to prohibit advertising.

"It threatens the existence of the newspapers, the magazines and the radio, and all other forms of commercial printing and advertising."

Western Australia Names Grain Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. AUST.—The Western Australian Government has appointed Dr. Leslie Samuel cereal research officer attached to the Department of Agriculture. His mission will be to establish immediately the merits of various types of wheat.

Necessity exists for finding new markets for flour as well as wheat. Despite holding a fair share of the grain trade of the Oriental markets, steps are being taken to increase the flour trade. Need for increased markets for export of flour is greater than in any other state of Australia, because in each of the other states there is a greater population, therefore, a greater home consumption of flour, particularly in proportion to the total production of wheat.

The milling capacity of this State is 180,000 tons of flour. The local demand is only 44,000 tons. Requirements of offals such as bran and pollard are equivalent to the annual milling of 125,000 tons of flour. Importation of offals will not be tolerated, and therefore regulation of milling qualities of wheat has become an important aspect of the wheat-growing industry.

Luke Lea Pardon Denied

RALEIGH, N. C., July 13 (AP)—Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus today announced he had declined the petition of Luke Lea, former United States Senator from Tennessee, for a pardon. Lea was sentenced in Asheville after his conviction on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Central Bank & Trust Company there.

IN FLORIDA

BUY YOUR ICE FROM THE TRUCKS WITH THE ORANGE OVAL EMBLEM

MIAMI, FLORIDA

Burdine's

Creators of

Sunshine Fashions

America's Smartest Resort Wear

New Roosevelt Faces Troubled State in Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

If those points are features of our African policy, they are present today in more definite form with respect to Ethiopia.

Relations With Ethiopia

The United States has maintained diplomatic relations with Ethiopia since 1903 and has accredited a minister resident to Addis Abeba since 1927. We have a number of treaties with the country which would be affected by any change in its status. It is clearly our traditional policy to favor the maintenance of independent states and to look with disfavor upon their violent overturn or crippling.

The economic interest in Ethiopia is microscopic, total trade being only about $150,000 annually. But in replying to the Emperor's note of July 3, the United States asserted an interest "in the maintenance of peace in all parts of the world," and the United States may be expected to act in support of that interest if occasion arises.

The interpretation that we washed our hands of the Ethiopian-Italian imbroglio and gave Italy a blank check by that note is not borne out by an analysis of it in the light of the circumstances, or by later events. Despite the evident effort of Italy to foster a warlike psychology among its people, to prepare and to provoke hostilities, the actual condition of the dispute was normal when that note was written and has become scarcely lass so.

Delays by Italy

Ethiopia and Italy are in dispute ostensibly over certain clashes between their troops occurring since December, 1934. Italy apparently wants to use these incidents as a basis for eliminating the memory of a defeat 40 years old, in the battle of Adowa, for absorbing Ethiopian territory and for adding to its national self-esteem.

If the incidents are settled, the foundation of its case is removed. Italy has, therefore, resorted to technical delays. Until May both parties agreed to continue negotiations, and the League of Nations properly left their case to them. In May both agreed to use the machinery provided for by their treaty of Aug. 2, 1928, and the commission under it was sitting when the American note was written.

The American note made two points. There was gratification that the League of Nations was giving its attention to the controversy. The United States stated it to be "of great importance" that it "would be loath to believe" that either party would resort to other than pacific means or permit any situation inconsistent with the Briand-Kellogg Pact to arise.

League's Procedure

The League Council's resolution of May 25 prescribed that the Council should meet by July 25 if the Ethiopian-Italian arbitral tribunal had not been completed and should examine the situation afresh if the controversy were not settled by Aug. 26. These points of the United States, note may, then, reasonably be interpreted as emphasizing the desirability of carrying that procedure through to a successful conclusion.

Governments are properly slow to imply bad faith.

The suspension last Tuesday of the conciliation commission (it never became an arbitral tribunal) and the continued truculence of Mussolini have brought a new situation in which the United States can not be distinterested. We can scarcely avoid approving any constructive effort the League of Nations may make to prevent war, whether approval is given quietly or openly. That would be in accordance with our obligations under the Briand-Kellogg Pact in any case.

Three-Power Accord

But the real question is now apparently one of "la haute politique" and may revolve around the Anglo-French-Italian agreement of Dec. 13, 1906, respecting Ethiopia. By that instrument the three agreed "to maintain the political and territorial status quo in Ethiopia as determined by the state of affairs actually existing" and their several arrangements with the country.

Italy would undoubtedly like to get France and the United Kingdom into a transaction, and stands a better chance of getting more that way than from the Council of the League. France may be disposed to favor Italy comewhat as a consequence of the rapprochement of Jan. 7 last. In June the United Kingdom's offer of a strip of British Somaliland to Ethiopia as a means of access to the sea in compensation for territorial and economic concessions by Ethiopia to Italy was rejected by Mussolini.

The frank statement Thursday of Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons indicates that the political forces are mobilizing. The question is just arriving at the stage where international diplomacy comes into full play.

Mussolini does not want war; he wants results, which he has not defined in advance. He is evidently willing to risk war for his results. The situation bears the earmarks of a political venture, in which Italy is building up stakes to be cashed in to the maximum advantage. Whether war for reasons of prestige would be feasible is a question Italy will have to decide by itself.

Three Courses

Meanwhile, efforts to compose the situation will take place along one of three lines, to each of which United States policy would react differently.

First—Direct negotiations between Italy and Ethiopia on what Italy really wants. Italy clearly does not expect those desiderata to be granted without pressure, and Ethiopia can still further exercise its right to call upon outsiders to intervene in the case. The United States can hardly avoid responding in such an event; how far would it go in preventing war or spoliation?

Second—A transaction between the United Kingdom, France and Italy, parties to the 1906 agreement, on the one side, and Ethiopia on the other; or a solution on an initiative of that group. Italy apparently wants more than such a procedure would offer; Ethiopia also might object. The form of such a move would determine the relation of the United States to it.

Third, continuation of the League of Nations procedure, a further session of the Council on the matter at least being certain. That procedure is fair and is as effective as the members of the League permit it to be.

Italy suggests it may bolt the League jurisdiction. Timely and adequate support of continuing the case under that procedure would be at once the simplest and most effective step the United States could take to show its interest in the settlement of this African controversy by pacific means.

Will it support the Council, hold aloof, or try a move of its own under the Briand-Kellogg Pact?

Temperance Urged By Ontario Group

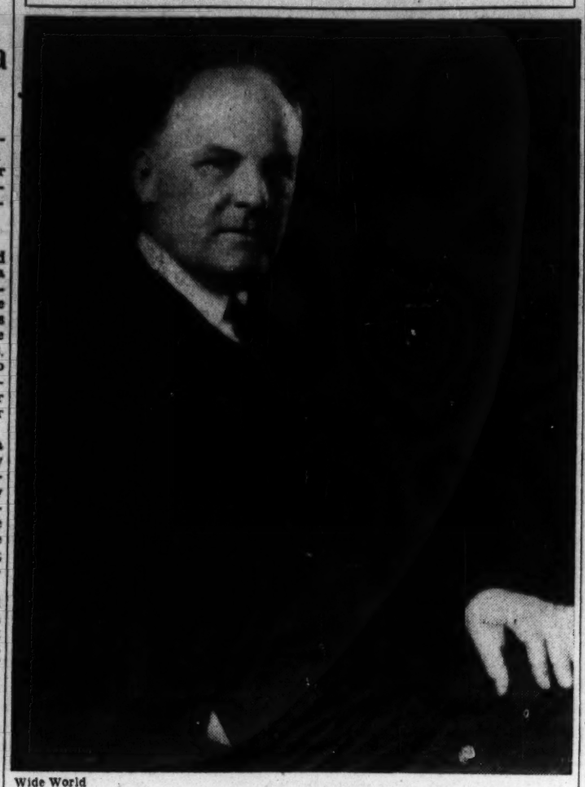
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The need for temperance education was stressed at the recent youth congress at Oshawa, Ontario, of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, when members of the congress pledged themselves to total abstinence from the use of alcoholic beverages and to do all in their power to instruct other youth on the dangers of the use of tobacco and alcoholic drinks.

In the opinion of the delegates, the increased use of tobacco and alcoholic drinks by young people was responsible for the apparent lowering of physical, moral and spiritual standards.

Such recreation as nature study, outdoor games, missionary work, the proper environment, indoor socials in season and other recreation that has an uplifting effect was suggested by the congress, which went on record as being opposed to many present-day forms of recreation.

A Man in the News



Wide World

Harold Butler

Director of International Labor Office

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

TO UNDERSTAND Harold Butler, director of the International Labor Office, it is necessary to have known something of the late Albert Thomas, his predecessor.

When the International Labor Office lost Albert Thomas, it is hardly too much to say there was a moment of dismay. If ever a leader seemed indispensable to an institution, that leader was Albert Thomas. The International Labor Office was Albert Thomas, and Albert Thomas, one-time French Socialist, had become the indisputed International Labor Chief.

Black-bearded, robust, the veritable creator or at least organizer of the office, he imposed his authority almost dictatorially. I have often felt that the League of Nations might have done better had its Secretary General entertained a similar conception of his functions, and had insisted on being not only an efficient administrator but, for league affairs, the unquestionable superior of any individual delegate, however exalted the rank of the delegate in his own country.

Hard Shoes to Fill

To succeed such a strong character as Albert Thomas was, therefore, extremely difficult. The chances of failure were considerable. Moreover, the question of nationality was raised in the appointment. The head of the League had been British; he should be followed by a Frenchman. Vice versa, the head of the International Labor Office had been French; therefore he should now be British. It will be seen that Mr. Butler was, in a number of ways, rather badly handicapped in taking up his post.

On the other hand, he had had a long experience in economic and labor questions. Educated at Eton and Balliol, he engaged in economic work at the Foreign Office, and afterwards was secretary in the Ministry of Labor and obviously was prepared to help as an expert at the Peace Conference in 1919. It was there I first met him, and was struck by his ability and his profound knowledge of his subject. That he should be sent as secretary to the Washington Labor Conference was perfectly logical, and that he should, immediately afterward, have been made deputy director of the International Labor Office was also natural. For a good dozen years, therefore, he was the closest collaborator of Albert Thomas.

Gradual Mastery

But for three years he has walked alone in the International Labor Office. The first year was one of cautious continuance, the second was one of bold advance, and in this, the third year, he has boldly given the measure of his mastery. He is no longer under the shadow of anyone. His annual report is, in some respects, the most interesting as well as the most authoritative official publication I have read. It reveals a personality which cannot be repressed—though it is usually the purpose of official publications to bleach out all personality. It expresses clean-cut opinions. It is critical as well as expository, and it is constructive as well as critical. In short, Harold Butler is at last himself.

The delegates—among them for the first time official American delegates—did not fail to express their admiration, though not necessarily their agreement, with some of Mr. Butler's obiter dicta. The debate based on the report was remarkably illuminating; the representatives of 62 countries (for the new director has notably increased the membership) cannot be expected to think alike, especially as each delegation is composed of three classes—workers, employers and government nominees. But somehow Mr. Butler, while preserving individuality and originality, has made a sort of synthesis of economic and social thinking.

Genial Friendliness

In his relations with the men and women of so many nations, he has developed a genial friendliness that helps in moments of difficulty. The other day, at his garden party, I could not help watching him as he laughed and joked with delegates from the four corners of the earth. He seemed just as much at home with a Persian as with a Peruvian, a Chinaman as a Cuban, an Indian as an Irishman. Clean-shaven, tall, somehow typically British (is Oxford to blame for this?), he has made himself popular—and that is perhaps as important as to be proficient.

So it would seem that, under his direction, the International Labor Office has first consolidated its position, and then moved forward to fresh territory. It is recognized, throughout the world, as a practical economic organization to which nations are obliged to turn, for information, for guidance, for help, as well as the guardian of liberal ideals of fair play, of higher standards, of more confident relations between employers and workers, and of mutually advantageous arrangements among the countries of the world.

Pickwick Centenary Planned in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—A Pickwick centenary is to be held in England next year and will be the first of a succession of centenaries of Dickens's books until 1970. This was announced at the annual conference of the Dickens Fellowship held here recently when Mr. Cecil Roberts, author, defended Dickens against modern critics.

Critics accused Dickens of an out-of-date sentimentality because his characters believed in progress, kindness, and a sort of eternal Christmas spirit, said Mr. Roberts. Further, they objected to him because he said a simple thing simply. But Mr. Roberts praised Dickens's child-like delight in roaring fires, good dinners, satire, laughter, undisguised love affairs, undisguised villains.

"The last and most dreadful charge against you lovers of Dickens," Mr. Roberts continued, "is that you are old-fashioned. But take heart! There are degrees of being old-fashioned." He declared Dickens would be like an old master whose worth would increase with time.

Salvage Pact Signed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—An agreement for the salvage of vessels has been signed by Mexico and the United States. The pact is of a reciprocal nature and permits the dispatch of rescue and salvage craft by each nation to vessels of its own nationality which are in distress or sinking off the coasts or in the territorial waters of the other.

Dreyfus Shunned Claims of Martyr Despite Injustice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 13—Lieut. Col. Alfred Dreyfus, who passed on here yesterday, was the storm center 40 years ago of a long and violent controversy between Liberals and anti-Semites of France.

The Dreyfus case, beginning with his trial in 1934, rocked the Republic to its very foundations with repeated tremors of trial and retrial drawn over a period of more than a decade. The military dynasty that was the French Ministry of War of that day all but crumbled before the protracted exposure of its own ruthless administration. French justice was severely impugned, while Dreyfus, stripped of his honor and his rank, was undergoing confinement in a sweating dungeon on Devil's Island.

A captain on the General Staff, Dreyfus was convicted by a secret military tribunal of betraying French military secrets to Germany. He was condemned to prison for life, symbols of his rank torn from his uniform, publicly drummed out of the army, and taken to Devil's Island, notorious penal colony off the coast of French Guiana. It was not until 1906 that the court of appeals quashed the sentence of 1894. In the 30 years since his exoneration the name of Dreyfus has appeared before the world as a symbol of martyred innocence.

Background of Wealth

Dreyfus was a Jew, the son of a wealthy Mulhouse manufacturer.

He was the father of two children at the time an anonymous letter taken from the German Embassy was turned over to the French Ministry of War. This letter, known as the bordereau, offered to furnish Germany certain secret military documents. The handwriting resembled Dreyfus's. He was arrested and tried before a secret military court.

Evidence against him was scant. At the time of the trial he had a private income of $6000. He was not popular. Cold, distant and absorbed in his work, he did nothing to conciliate the good will of his aristocratic colleagues.

Innocence Discovered

Col. George Picquart, an official of the war ministry made the discovery that led to the long chain of incidents which culminated with the exoneration of Dreyfus, after a severe political conflict.

Fragments of a letter found in the German military attaché's office addressed to a French officer, Major Walfin Esterhazy, indicated that the latter was in the pay of Germany. The bordereau handwriting was found to be that of Major Esterhazy's.

The evidence was laid before the chief of the general staff who refused to reopen the case. The officer who made the discovery was insistent on clearing Dreyfus. He was transferred to a military post in a distant part of Tunisia.

Injurious Evidence Forged

Meanwhile, further alleged evidence against Captain Dreyfus was brought forth. It was found to be a forgery. This led to the first reopening of the Dreyfus case. Charges against Major Esterhazy by Captain Dreyfus' brother brought about the former's court martial. The French generals were not willing to admit they had made a mistake. Esterhazy was acquitted.

Public opinion flared up. A brilliant young lawyer named Georges Clemenceau appeared on behalf of Captain Dreyfus. Emil Zola, the famous French writer, had published an open letter to the President of France denouncing the efforts being made to stifle the truth. He was tried for libel—at the instance of the War Department—and sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

Changes in the Government brought a régime favorable to a rehearing of the evidence against Dreyfus. In 1899, on a direct appeal by Mme. Dreyfus, the case was reopened. Captain Dreyfus was brought home from Devil's Island. The new court martial lasted a month. In an incoherent judgment, supported five votes to two, Dreyfus was found guilty with extenuating circumstances and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

Government Intervenes

The public was amazed. Ten days after the decision, the Government pardoned Dreyfus. He went to Geneva, then quietly back to Paris. In 1903 further evidence clearing his name came to light. Three years later the court of appeal finally quashed the sentence of 1894.

The Government reinstated him in the army with the rank of major of artillery. He served for a year at St. Denis, resigned, and settled down to an obscure life in Paris. In 1908 he participated in ceremonies at the transfer of the ashes of Zola in the Pantheon. An anti-Semite journalist attempted to assassinate Major Dreyfus. He was slightly wounded in the arm.

Major Dreyfus came out of retirement to serve in the World War. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, serving in a fortress included in the defense of Paris. He was afterward decorated with the cross of chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Prune Growers Demand Relief Cash for Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—More than 400 Santa Clara County prune growers passed a resolution demanding that the Federal Government pay from relief funds for the prunes reserved under the AAA prune marketing agreement recently. Presented by Judge Giles Bradley of Morgan Hill, the resolution pointed out that the marketing agreement reserved 28 per cent of the 1934 prune crop to stabilize the market, and that about 23,000 tons of the crop remains in the hands of the control board. The growers oppose disposition of this tonnage at the prevailing 2½ cents per pound basis, and are asking payment of from 3½ to 4 cents per pound.

Britain to Open Another Borstal Training Center

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—Britain is to have another of the Borstal Institutions which have become famous as reformers of young delinquents. The seventh, which was referred to at a conference here on the new ideals of education, will take the form of a hut camp close by the salt marshes of Freiston Shore on the Lincolnshire coast of the Wash, where the lads consigned to it will spend most of their time in reclamation work.

That a seventh Borstal Institution should be needed in Great Britain is due to two causes—to the abnormal rise in the birthrate immediately after the war, and to the great increase in unemployment which has occurred during the past few years.

Speaking to the members of the conference here about the work of a Borstal Institution, R. L. Bradley, governor of the oldest of the institutions—that situated at Rochester—explained that Borstal work is a thing altogether of the 20th century. Thirty-five years ago, he said, it had not occurred to official thinking that imprisonment could be other than consistently punitive.

Nowadays, said Mr. Bradley, any lad of between 16 and 21 who is sentenced to penal detention is sent to what is known as the Boys' Prison at Wormwood Scrubbs, London, where, during a period of some four to six weeks, he undergoes thorough examination which determines whether he is to go to a Borstal Institution and to which he shall be sent—because, according to his physical and mental standards, he may be sent to Feltham, if allegedly sub-normal, to Portland if believed to be possessed of definite criminal tendencies, to Lowdham Grange if he is something not far short of 100 per cent reliable, and so on.

At his institution he remains for any period of between six months and three years—but the minimum is usually two years—learning by regular living, by good companionship, by leadership of the right sort, by the taking of responsibility and by the development of progressive trust in his own honor how to become a good citizen.

In a Borstal Institution, Mr. Bradley explained, the lads are attached to "houses" which enter into hot competition with one another in matters of sport. Each begins his day with a period of physical training which is followed by an 8-hour span of manual work in a working party to which he has been drafted on account of special aptitudes. During the evening, each has a choice of the subjects to be studied in "school."

Some 70 per cent of the lads make good when they go out, Mr. Bradley said. Quite 90 per cent mean to make good, but outside influences are sometimes too strong. Borstal, he said, has its failures—but they are few.

Johnsons to Borneo

NEW PRESTON, Conn., July 13 (AP)—The Martin Johnsons, explorers, announced today they would start in six weeks for Borneo, where they plan further exploration.

Townsend Moves Plan Headquarters To National Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12 — The Townsend plan today formally transferred its national headquarters from Los Angeles to the capital. Both branch offices and printing activities will continue in its former home, as well as here.

Reason given for the move is "the growth of sentiment in the East and Middle West" for the Townsend plan. The announcement was accompanied by the statement that the increased public support for the plan "is the greatest social event of recent years" and that "people have received it with enthusiasm and a devotion never before given to any governmental crusade."

Prediction is made that a majority of voters in all political parties will be enlisted in support of the Townsend plan before January. To accomplish this end every state in the Union is being organized according to the announcement, under state area managers.

It is claimed that the Far West and the Pacific coast states already constitute "a solid phalanx of strength in favor of the Townsend plan." Having succeeded so well in that area, it is indicated, greatest efforts will be made in the future in the East and South.

The change of headquarters, it was explained, will be accompanied by simultaneous publication of the movement's weekly paper on both east and west coasts. Officials of the movement state that its circulation is now 175,000 per week, growing at the rate of 1000 a day.

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Johnson Urges Return To Democratic Platform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 13—The University of Virginia's ninth Institute of Public Affairs adjourned at noon after reaching a climax at an open-air mass meeting last night at which Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York, appealed for return to the "blessings of stability" ensuing from strict adherence to the Constitution.

Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson countered with a denunciation of the record of "Bourbon, Hamiltonian theories of government" and a defense of the New Deal qualified by demand for a return to the Democratic platform and "the performance of early 1933."

This marked the high point of the discussion initiated by the American Liberty League under the leadership of Demarest Lloyd, a member of that group, which has overshadowed every other topic at the institute during the week.

General for Constitution

While vigorously defending the record of the New Deal in its major accomplishments, General Johnson announced himself in thorough agreement with the statements in regard to the Constitution made by Mr. Wadsworth.

Arguments put forward by Liberty League members early in the week were summarized by Mr. Wadsworth who, referring to the agitation surrounding the Supreme Court decision in the Schechter case, spoke of the Constitution as "the great stabilizer" and not "an engine of oppression or obstruction," declaring that "when citizens lose the privilege of appealing to it for relief against oppression, liberty as we know it would soon be an ephemeral thing."

Blow at American Liberty

The part of Mr. Wadsworth's address to which General Johnson took particular exception was that in which he inveighed against planned economy as a system which can only be applied by the use of force, and declared that aside from its constitutional aspects "we encounter in this scheme a new theory of Government, namely that a majority, backed by the power of the Government may determine how the minority shall live. This reaches deep down into the roots of our existence and implies an appalling change in the American conception of liberty."

Before reacing his prepared speech, General Johnson replied to this that under the Hamiltonian theory a small minority controls the majority in economic matters and that the Schechter case had left a question to be decided and that "there will be no peace until it is decided."

Upheld Peoples' Rights

Asserting that the Supreme Court decision in this case served as a "sharp and enlightening reminder that our Federal Government may exercise only those powers that are delegated to it, and that the powers not delegated to it are reserved to the states and to the people as provided in the Tenth Amendment.

Mr. Wadsworth predicted that "the question involved in the preservation or abandonment of the Tenth Amendment, that keystone of the arch, will be pressed upon the attention of the American electorate in 1936."

He also predicted that the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the recently signed Labor Disputes Act" are doomed just as surely as was the effort of the Federal Government to regulate the chicken picker in the Schechter plant in Brooklyn under the NRA code."

Fell Because Unlawful

"Indeed," said Mr. Wadsworth, "it would seem that the whole program for a planned economy under the supervision of the Federal Government has fallen to the ground for the simple reason that the people have delegated no such power to the central Government."

Reviewing in detail the contrast between the theory and achievements of the Democratic and Republican Parties General Johnson declared that "The people elected Franklin Roosevelt in 1932 under an overwhelming mandate to reverse the Bourbon policies of his predecessors. In 1934 with even greater unanimity they indorsed what he had done and demanded that he continue."

Criticism of the New Deal voiced earlier in the week by Prof. Neil Carothers of Lehigh University who had stated that, "as an economist I reject and condemn the entire recovery program as unsound in principle, unpractical in operation and harmful in effect," was nailed by General Johnson.

Paints Grim Picture

Had the "Bourbon" system continued in operation, he said, "in a few years there would have been few individuals not dependent upon some great corporation, with the exception of those in agriculture, that stepchild of the Bourbons."

He defined the task of the New Deal as enrichment of the domestic market and restoration of agriculture to a parity with industry, expressing doubt that any man in history had done as much in so short a time to replace despair with confidence as has President Roosevelt. He claimed 90 per cent of his election promises have been fulfilled or are in process of fulfillment and that the few departures were absolutely forced by circumstances.

"I would not have the nerve to stand here and defend all of the New Deal," said the General. "There is a lot of it in which I do not believe. The point is that at the most dangerous crisis in our history, responsibility was bravely taken."

Women Own Large Part of Belgrade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—Within the last 14 years, women have gained possession of two fifths of all real property in Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia.

In 1921, they owned only six per cent of it; now they have deeds for over 40 per cent. Within this decade and a half, Belgrade has become a completely new city. It has more than doubled in size, imposing new streets have been built and hundreds of fine edifices have been erected. The number of real estate owners has tripled, while the value of the real estate has increased still more.

But this is hardly due to any advance in the position of women nor to their increased participation in business. The change is due to the fact that men sign their property over to their wives in order to keep it from tax collectors and creditors. Propertyless state officials also get larger salaries than those owning houses, so the real estate is given to the wife. However, if this practice keeps up, women will soon own most of Yugoslavia's capital city.

Recreation Program Features Relief Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PACIFIC GROVE, Calif.—Sponsored by the SERA, Pacific Grove has launched an extensive summer recreation program. More than 40 men and women are employed at the various recreation centers and playgrounds, the activities including baseball, tennis, basketball, volleyball, golf, swimming, croquet, horseshoes, ping-pong, outdoor checkers and other forms of diversion.

A center for children is being arranged, and will feature classes in basketry, weaving, nature study and story telling hours.

Delving Into Lobbying on Capitol Hill

Wide World

Special Senate Committee Named by Vice-President Garner

Left to Right—Senators Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont, Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota, Hugo L. Black of Alabama, Sherman Minton of Indiana and Lewis B. Schwellenbach of Washington. Mr. Black Is Chairman

Tax Dollar Drama Shows Cincinnati Where Cash Goes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, July 13—"Tax dollars in action" is the title of a visual drama being acted this week. Staged by municipal officials in a downtown storeroom to give citizens a better idea of how their tax money is being spent, it is a lively exhibit of municipal and county activities.

Cincinnati, famous as a well-governed city, already has good annual reports, but even the best edited booklets often fail to catch the reader's imagination. Early this summer officials therefore attempted to visualize the doings of government here in a Municipal Exposition at Music Hall, and the presentation was so successful that this "return engagement" is being played.

With working models, charts, pictures and a multitude of varied displays, the story of municipal governmental activity has been presented.

Vie in Showing Activities

Policemen, firemen, engineers, recreation directors, planning commissioners and welfare workers vied with each other to enact or picture their contributions to the citizens' comfort or protection.

A 10x25-foot model of the city workhouse showed in miniature how that penal institution operates in every detail. A similar structure demonstrated the way the city's waste is burned. Another model of the proposed city garage had every type of city truck and auto in action, some under repair and some entering and leaving for duty.

In test tubes and charts the purchasing department illustrated how the city analyzes everything it buys. The policemen told of their services with a radio station actually sending out and receiving police calls and with many different displays showing the procedure for identifying criminals, for police training and for other protective activities.

Maps and Charts

The Planning Commission gave the story of its work with photographs of actual improvements done under the city plan. It also displayed maps and charts of its many studies giving the reason for the location of schools and all public buildings in its city plan and a general outline of all its aims.

The University of Cincinnati joined the city giving a complete show of its own with everyone of its colleges well represented with examples of ceramics, architectural sketches, and various engineering and cultural exhibits.

In all the citizens were shown how their interests are guarded in the matter of getting full pounds at their food shops, in protection against food adulteration, how their play hours are provided for, how their homes are protected from fire and looting. In fact the reasons for, the methods used by, and the cost of all municipal governmental services were presented to the citizens in a show that approached a county fair in size and in its power to entertain.

Hard Roads Planned In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia will start immediately the hard-surfacing of 250 miles of road, under a highway program announced in detail here. While the road to be surfaced lies all over the province it will form part of a general plan to create a first-class highway completely across British Columbia during the next three years.

Those parts of the highway considered ready for surfacing are being treated now. During the summer other sections will be prepared for surfacing next year when, it is hoped, a much larger expenditure will be possible than the government can afford now. This year's program will be concentrated largely on the roads lying between Vancouver and the interior, with some work on the roads closer to the Alberta boundary. In addition, the Government is improving a number of the more important roads leading to mines in the Cariboo and Kootenay districts.

Extraordinary Session For Tennessee Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 13—The Tennessee Legislature will convene in extraordinary session next Monday to balance the state budget, pass an appropriation bill to replace the one which expired June 30, and to take action on more than 50 other measures mentioned in Gov. Hill McAlister's extra-session call.

Governor McAlister, who made two unsuccessful attempts to have a general 3 per cent sales tax enacted at the regular session, did not propose specific revenue measures, asking merely for "sufficient funds to meet governmental expenses."

What's Going On in the Arts

Mystic Art Association

Mystic, Conn.

ON JULY 9 the Mystic Art Association exhibition opened. Light, space and gaiety meet in this little art gallery by the Mystic River. Watercolors and pastels line the large room, small paintings in oil the smaller room, larger oils waiting, with black-and-whites, for a second show, in August.

Here are sculpturesque, unclad women of Gladys Edgerly Bates—"Morning Star," and "Woman Under a Waterfall," mates of the figures in wood which are her specialty; self-portrait, a sailor, modestly called "Amateur," by H. M. Stoops; noble Indian warriors in regalia, brought from the northwest by G. B. Mitchell.

Here are ships, under blue sky and white clouds, Thorsen's and Stoops's, and Soderberg's graceful sweep of the etcher's line. Agnes Lincoln's beautiful great peonies have their delicate color set off by Kenneth Bates's grim, gray rocks; while Carl Lawless, in a charming bowl of tulips, rich purple and pale yellow, against a woven tan curtain, makes water color give, like oils, a quiet richness and depth of color. Charles Golden dignifies a pumpkin in a sort of Arthur Rackham closeup, treats yellow squash blossoms, with a white turban squash, in the same fairy-tale style, does a stone fence in rainbow strokes, lichened and festooned with reddening woodbine.

As new exhibitors, Georgia Fulton shows a dreamy old doorway and a pitcher of soft-hued flowers; Jane Gardner, three landscapes, done with a hard, clear, brilliant brush. Robert Brackman displays his usual restrained palette, the flesh being perhaps rosier than hitherto, the glorified fruits no less luscious.

In the small room, Nat Little's group makes an end wall of delicate, lovely greens and blues, with the white of sea foam, sea gulls, and anemones. Kenneth Bates has more Connecticut rocks, "The First Settlers," and a small canvas of strong-limbed boys; Walt Killam, a nonchalant portrait of himself. G. B. Mitchell has been to his old hunting-ground in the Canadian Rockies. Ruth Haviland Sutton, exhibiting here for the first time, brings along Mexico. She has the subjects and viewpoint, in a feminine way, of Rivera and his fellows. Lester Boronda found more poetry, less realism, in his Spanish Mexico. Edward Ryan offers three mazy vistas of tree branches which might be anywhere in fairyland but probably are on Mason's Island.

G. Albert Thompson comes happily back with the favorites which have delighted the residents of Mystic for many years, their own wharves and boats and old houses and tree-lined streets in summer and winter. And George Grinnell repeats his views of this corner of Connecticut in all his passion for the vivid colors of autumn.

Sarah Cowan's miniatures include "Roger," which won the Boardman prize last winter. Elsie Pattee shows her notable miniature portraits.

Frances Hill Jones contributes again her attractive silver jewelry. Katherine Forest and Marian Pattee Colthorp have brought out of their winter in Memphis clever textiles; Mrs. Colthorp a daring life-size stencil in dark brown of "Jimmy Johnny George Washington Jones Jr.," an authentic Negro gentleman; Miss Forest two batiks, four or five feet wide and of the height of the wall, called "The Good Place: Memphis Old and New," and "Cotton Patchwork."

"Memphis Old and New" puts side by side, in an architectural design, the Egyptian column and our southern colonial pillar, the lotus and the cotton boll, the scarab and the weevil, the Egyptian slave laying bricks and the Tennessee slave picking cotton, while a pyramid rises above the modern buildings of the new Memphis. The colors are blue, yellow and white. In a softer blend of tans and blues, "Cotton Patchwork" makes a charming drapery subdued enough for any drawing room, but repays the closest study of detail. Ole Man River winds a way under trees, over the cotton fabric, bearing around the bend the steamboat Robert E. Lee. The southern mansion—in which Miss Forest lived—flies a Confederate flag; the border interweaves the cotton blossom with the iniquitous but decorative weevil. The first exhibition remains until Aug. 6. L. B. M.

Alcatraz Humbles Worst Criminals

(Continued from Page 1)

sciousness of many has become the basis for self-justification. According to crime experts, the hardened criminal is much like an actor. He is proud of his public.

He is an artist who thrives on notoriety. And he loses faith in himself and his ability when he is deprived of such notoriety. All this has been abundantly proven in the Alcatraz experiment.

Three types were taken there. First, the incorrigible repeater. Second, those persisting in escape plots. Third, those such as Al Capone who because of imagined wealth and of position in the criminal world were inevitably the center for plots and schemes whether they wished or not.

Drop Out of World

Many of them had continued in the public eye long after other prison doors had closed behind them. The public was informed of what they ate and wore, what kind of work they did, details about their recreation and full reports on their reaction to prison life.

Then they crossed San Francisco Bay and disappeared into Alcatraz Prison as though into another world. A wall of oblivion dropped down behind them. No newspaper reporter or photographer has set foot on that island since the army turned it over to the Department of Justice. No list of its prisoners has ever been made public.

Visits from friends are reduced to an absolute minimum. Welfare services do not exist.

Know They Are Down and Out

For the first time in the lives of these criminals they feel that they are down and out, they are "has beens," they have been "dropped" by the public and forgotten. Those who have seen them say that their manner and attitude is much of actors who have outlived their popularity. They are done for and no longer know what to do with themselves.

The constructive side of the picture from the public point of view is the relief it has provided in the other penal institutions. Freed of the trouble makers and the incorrigibles, they have been able to dovote more and more time to the task of social rehabilitation. Alcatraz performs the task of guarding the dangerous criminals. The other institutions become less and less prisons and more reform schools.

Kansas Drys Stage Rallies Against Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—Prohibition rallies were held in more than 400 communities throughout Kansas, June 30 and July 7, in an effort to outlaw 3.2 per cent beer from the state.

Declaring "It's a battle to the finish this time," Dr. John R. Golden, chairman of the Kansas prohibition emergency committee, explained that the purpose of the mectings was to arouse sentiment against beer in preparation of the special session of the legislature expected to be called in September.

Organization of this new campaign against beer followed a survey which showed that 66 cities and municipalities in the State have adopted beer-regulating ordinances, thereby giving the beverage a semi-legal standing. Internal revenue records show that there are about 5500 retail beer dealers licensed by the Federal Government in Kansas and 325 licensed wholesalers.

Dr. Golden charges that three out of four Kansas beer dealers are selling hard liquors. It was through Dr. Golden's efforts that local option was introduced in Illinois in 1908.

Drink Sale Blocked At Dryburgh Abbey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — Berwickshire Licensing Appeal Court has now declined to confirm the decision of Berwickshire Licening Court to grant a liquor certificate to Dryburgh Abbey Hotel.

The proposal to allow a license to this hotel has been a live issue for some time. Five applications have been made, but the "dry" forces have been sufficiently strong to prevent the hotel, which stands side by side historic Dryburgh Abbey, from becoming a source of alcoholic drinks.

The court which had granted the license heard objections from several local people including the Earl of Ellesmere and other land owners—in spite of which the license was granted. The Chief Constable of the county also opposed the license. But the Appeal Court has now reversed this decision. Considering the difficulty tenants in the suburbs of some cities have had in making known their objections to new liquor licenses this decision is regarded as a triumph for a rural area.

Union Ban Blocks Substandard Wage On Relief Works

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—Subsistence wages for organized labor on relief projects are under union ban here today following unanimous action by a conference of all branches of the construction and building trades industries in the state yesterday.

Notice of the decision was put before Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, federal works progress administrator for New York City, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, and Harry L. Hopkins, national works progress administrator, by George Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, and Joseph P. Ryan, who heads the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, at whose behest the meeting was called.

The ban is designed "to prevent the breaking down in New York State of a prevailing wage law, which took 51 years to get on the statute books and keep there," Mr. Meany said.

"We decided that under no circumstances are any of our organizations to permit their members to work on relief work at less than prevailing wage," he continued.

"We are not attempting to dictate how the Federal Government shall handle relief," he continued. "Our fight is to uphold the principle of the prevailing wage law. There is no bottom to which contractors will not push wages down if they are permitted to do so. We have absolute proof that contractors generally have cut wages to bring them in line with work relief."

The resolution is in effect an indorsement of the position taken by General Johnson, to whose attention the issue was brought immediately after he assumed supervision of the $220,000,000 New York City program. He has already had the matter up with Mr. Hopkins with a view to the application to the new program of labor market schedules that have heretofore applied to public works projects.

Meanwhile the index to the employable relief population of New York City and state was announced completed today at the figure of 600,000 by William H. Lange, state director of the national re-employment service, and Oswald W. Knauth, director of the New York City emergency relief bureau.

New York Takes Census of Crime

(Continued from Page 1)

mation, was handed today to William B. Herlands, assistant corporation counsel, selected by Thomas E. Dewey, prosecutor in charge, as one of his chief aids. This was to oppose a court action brought by Henry H. Klein, as a taxpayer, to prevent the city from appropriating money for the investigation.

Mr. Klein's suit which was characterized by Mr. Dewey as "rubbish," is not the first suit he has brought, for he has sought many injunctions against city officials and departments, and is a familiar figure on the protestants bench at the board of estimate meetings in city hall. He headed the "five-cent-fare" ticket in the 1933 mayoralty campaign here.

Under the city charter, he contends, the city cannot make specific appropriations for an inquiry unless specific criminal action is pending. Instead of this, Mr. Klein sees the forthcoming investigation as no more than a fishing expedition and, therefore, a waste of public funds.

D. M. Ladd, St. Paul, Gets Purvis Post in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 13 (AP)—D. M. Ladd, St. Paul "G-Man," has been appointed to succeed Melvin Purvis as head of the Chicago Bureau of Investigation, it was announced yesterday by Department of Justice officials.

His new duties will not be unfamiliar to "Mickey" Ladd since he "sat in" for Mr. Purvis when the latter was engaged in tracking down "Pretty Boy" Floyd, aiding in the Stoll and Bremer kidnap cases and hunting remnants of the Dillinger gang.

"I'm quitting for purely personal reasons," said Mr. Purvis; but commenting on his resignation, his intimates recalled that soon after he personally gave out the story of the killing of John Dillinger by himself with other agents and police, a strict censorship of all news was adopted. Since then all Department of Justice reports of Chicago activities have been given out in Washington by J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the department.

Mexican War Department Shifts Important Posts

MEXICO, D. F., July 12 (AP)—The War Department made a shakeup today in a number of important military posts, by agreement with President Cardenas.

Gen. Anacleto Guerrero Guajardo was assigned to command the Chihuahua zone in place of Gen. Alejandro Manje, and Gen. Juan Jimenez Mendez, former head of the federal district police, was appointed commander of the Villa Cuauhtemoc zone to substitute for Gen. Genovevo Rivas. Gen. Juventino Espinosa was assigned to the Hidalgo zone and Gen. J. Jesus Madrigal to the command in Nayarit.

Missing Dot in Constitution May Increase Congress' Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12 — The difference between a semicolon (;) and a comma (,) is simply the question of a solitary dot, and yet the failure to make a particular dot by a goose-quill pen in the constitutional convention of 1787 has affected more lives, perhaps, than any other piece of punctuation in the history of the human race.

That is, at any rate, if you are a constitutional lawyer, and if you accept the theory now being revived by New Deal supporters that a semicolon separating the famous "welfare clause" of the United States Constitution, would have placed such emphasis upon it that it could not have been largely ignored in the years to come by the Supreme Court.

What happened to a particular semicolon is a mystery that has come down all these years, almost a century and a half, and to this day has never been explained.

A Dot Disappears

There actually was a semicolon separating the welfare clause in the draft of the Constitution, just five days before it was adopted. But when the historic document was ratified the semicolon had disappeared; or rather, it had turned itself into a humble comma. Somebody had left out a dot, a pinpoint, in the course of those five days—and changed history!

It is on the welfare clause that many of the advocates of Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal social legislation now lean to uphold its constitutionality. But the welfare clause is a weak prop to support any constitutional argument.

This is because of Supreme Court interpretation, and because the welfare clause is imbedded in a group of other specific powers granted Congress, rather than separated off, and emphasized, by itself. A semicolon, it is held, would have made all the difference.

But to go back to the beginning—

Fifty-five delegates from 12 states assembled in Philadelphia during the late spring of 1787 to write a Constitution for the infant Republic. The Virginia delegation, headed by General Washington, had come a little ahead of time and prepared a preliminary draft. Congress should have power to legislate for the "general welfare." Its plan became Section 8, Article 1, of the Constitution.

Cites Washington Copy

The welfare clause appears in the convention print of the Constitution of Sept. 12—just five days before signing. Representative David J. Lewis (D) of Maryland, latest Roosevelt supporter to revive this mystery, points out that the desk copy of General Washington, who was president of the convention, read as follows:

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises;"

(And mark that semicolon after "excises;"!) "To pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States."

The Journal indicates that no action was taken by the convention changing the punctuation from a semicolon to a comma. The printed convention copy was turned over to a copyist to write out on parchment. And here a mistake occurred. The semicolon became a comma. The engrossed written copy was "read" to the delegates, who did not have opportunity to see final printed copies of it. Their own printed convention copies carried the semicolon, and the presumption is that when they approved the document they supposed the semicolon was present. A comma, it is held, has the meaning of the words "in order"; a semicolon, on the other hand, would have meant "and," and given the general welfare clause the dignity of independent status.

Never Studied by Court?

In view of current constitutional discussions, congressmen take the matter of the lost semicolon so seriously that Representative Fred J. Sisson (D) of New York has actually asked the House Judiciary Committee to make a study of the welfare clause. The question he asks is, "Does the legislative power of Congress extend to the enactment of laws making provision of the general welfare?"

Representative Lewis makes the surprising statement, based on a constitutional study by Dr. James F. Lawson, that the general welfare clause has never been critically examined by the Supreme Court, comma or semicolon.

The explanation is that the general welfare clause, under broad interpretation, would give Congress such vast powers as to make it legislatively supreme. Instead of that, says Mr. Lewis, the Supreme Court under Marshall's decision, assumed the authority to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional; although the Marylander points out there is no clause in the Constitution which specifically gives the judiciary such power.

Although the general welfare clause has been cited in suit after suit by the Government to support the constitutionality of some action which it has taken, so that to government lawyers the suit has seemed to hinge on this phase, the Supreme Court has never directly examined the authority of the clause, Lewis contends. One of the latest examples was the Schechter case.

"This general welfare clause," Mr. Lewis says, "has never been examined, has never had a hearing as a power of the Supreme Court."

He explained later:

"The NRA statute involved this subject and referred to the general welfare as its objective. Yet I do not remember a single reference to the welfare clause in the court's opinion with reference to the act."

Militia Puts Down Riot Of Coast Lumber Strikers

TACOMA, Wash., July 13 (AP)—A riotous demonstration by nearly 1000 lumber strike sympathizers, which developed into bitter street fighting with national guardsmen, was dispersed last night after militiamen had used tear gas and staves to halt the four-hour disorder.

A national guard truck was burned, at least 20 persons arrested, and minor hurts inflicted upon scores of others during the disturbance.

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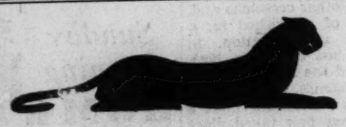
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Richard Strauss's New Opera

From Our Own Music Correspondent in Germany

Dresden

LIKE the mature Verdi, the mature Strauss has reverted to *opera bouffe*. After the lyrical comedy, "Arabella," he has now made use of a grotesque subject of the English Baroque: Ben Jonson's comedy, "The Silent Woman." As the chief figure is an eccentric elderly gentleman, who is brought to a state of desperation by the slightest unusual sound, one might call this three-act piece an operative protest against noise. Through the machinations of a theatrical company the old man is inveigled into a fictitious marriage with a woman whom he loves because she is silent. After the wedding, however, she turns out to be a talkative, turbulent destroyer of his domestic peace. In the end, the intrigue unravels itself; the old gentleman is cured of his idiosyocrasy and becomes reconciled to music, which she extols as a heaven-sent form of noise.

The libretto has been ingeniously adapted from Ben Jonson's comedy and Strauss has written a dexterous score which, with its rapid tempos, summons up the shades of the Italian "Buffa," from Pergolesi to Rossini. To the orchestral score has been allotted the novel function of describing noise by tone. When, in 1911, the Italian Futurist Pratella published his "Manifesto on Noise," he little guessed his theories would one day be put into practice by Richard Strauss.

* * *

With every conceivable combination of sound and tonal color a technique of musical illustration is employed that scorns no acoustic effect, from the shrieks of a parrot to the distant sounds of church bells. The demands made on the instrumentalists verge well nigh on the impossible. The vocal parts also are treated with an incredible adroitness. The old Straussian declamatory technique, with its leaps of wide intervals, is here still further developed than, for instance, in the "Intermezzo." Large sections of the opera are written for the speaking voice, but the words are spoken at such a rate that the greatest virtuosity is demanded from the singers. The melodic destruction of the musical atom, introduced by Strauss into the modern operatic style, is here brought to an unparalleled efficiency.

There are, however, several sections of more solid musical structure: the "Overture," for instance, which Strauss has mischievously named a "Potpourri." This summary, graceful and rhythmic, is a witty, rapid and glittering piece of bouffe music. At times the harmonic effect was so modern and polytonal that one might have been listening to Hindemith. As contrast there was the cleverly arranged Fugue which introduced the third act and described the din of the infernal regions with a perfect chaos of chromatic chords. This is perhaps the most ingenious piece of contrapuntal writing that Strauss has so far achieved.

* * *

The most important melodic ideas are found in the two ensembles. The first, an Andante con moto in A major, begins as a duet between the tenor and soprano, developing finally into a glorious flowing octette. With a masterly use of vocal timbres the most astonishing polyphony is attained. The second ensemble is an A flat major sextette in the second act, a melodic expression of the moment of genuine emotion following the mock wedding.

In spite of these beauties the length of the opera is fatiguing. The third act is musically poor and the lyrical passages do not strike one as being sincere. The layout of the music is unusual, which is not surprising, given the extraordinary capacities of a Strauss. But the source of melodic inspiration is no longer as exuberant as it was in "Arabella" or in "Rosenkavalier." The positive factor of the score is the amazing, and in a certain sense, novel, treatment of the singing voice. These exacting demands, however, made on the virtuosity of the singers will in themselves act as a stumbling block to the popularity of the work, as no small theater can ever have so many outstanding singers at its disposal.

Dresden, the traditional city of the Strauss premières, once more attracted an international audience of musicians and music lovers. The performance, which was months in preparation, attained a high level.

In the ensembles the Roumanian, Maria Cebotari, stood out as the silent woman. Her clear soprano, though not of a bright coloratura texture, has a warm lyrical timbre and a plasticity that was equal to the latest Straussian elaborations. As an actress also she showed great powers of interpretation.

Friedrich Plaschke, for 30 years the well-known bass of the Dresden Opera, sang the part of the eccentric old gentleman with a great deal of character and musical intelligence. Mathieu Ahlersmeyer, a baritone of exceptional standing, surprised one with his quick response and charm in the delightful rôle of the intriguing barber (à la Figaro). The tenor, Martin Kremer, was miscast as the lover. Helene Jung, another well-known member of the Dresden ensemble, mastered with her sonorous alto the difficult dialogue of the housekeeper.

The conductor of the evening was Doctor Karl Böhm, a pupil of Karl Muck and one of the most talented of the German operatic conductors. He steered the orchestra with great skill through all the difficulties and kept the singers well in hand.

The impetus given by the production helped the work over many dull patches. It communicated itself to the public and brought about a success that could not be accounted for by the presence of Meister Strauss alone.

Socially the première was equally a great success. The German Regierung was well represented and many prominent German musicians and music lovers were to be seen at the Hotel Belle-vue, Strauss's traditional headquarters.

It is difficult to foretell the future of the "Schweigsame Frau." The strangeness of the principal rôle and the mass of amusing situations may possibly make up for the lack of vital tension.

Terpsichorean Adventures

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

"SHAWN and his Ensemble of Men Dancers" is described as "a pioneer organization which marks the opening of a new and important chapter in the history of the dance." But the first matinée at His Majesty's Theater, London, failed to reveal anything either very new or very important. The claim that in ancient times and among primitive people, dancing was done almost entirely by men; that in a large majority of the countries of the world today dancing is still predominantly masculine, and that "it is only in this European-American civilization, and here only in the last two centuries, that dancing has ever been considered feminine," is rather too loose a generalization to be taken very seriously. There seem to be far too many exceptions to prove the alleged rule.

For example, in the British Museum there is an Egyptian fresco which shows two girls dancing before an audience of women. The art and literature of ancient Greece, again, provide abundant evidence that dancing was by no means done "almost entirely by men." And was not Theodora, wife of the Byzantine Emperor Justinian, a dancer at the Hippodrome and the first recorded premiere danseuse? One could, in fact, fill columns with examples.

* * *

Apparently Mr. Shawn's aim is to restore balance and completeness to an art which he considers is now too predominantly feminine. But actually his all-male ballet left many of us with the sort of feeling that comes from listening for a whole afternoon to brass instruments instead of to a full orchestra. This brass band of the ballet, so to speak, in spite of a first-rate ensemble, soon begins to bore the eye and its "masculinity" ends in monotony. As an ancient writer said, no pleasure endures unseasoned by variety.

In "John Brown Sees the Glory" Mr. Shawn set himself an impossible task. The subject is far too big in scale for one-man miming and even with the first aid of the synopsis provided by the program it was difficult, as the Germans say, "to feel onsself into" (sich einfühlen) the story. Much of the interpretation seemed to be meaningless posturing of an all too familiar type. The "Invocation to a Thunderbird" was aesthetically far more satisfying. One of the most popular items of the afternoon was Barton Mumaw's "The French Sailor," with music by Milhaud.

The music ranged from Bach and Brahms to Sousa and once more showed what an unsatisfactory, colorless instrument the piano is in the theater. Mr. Jess Meeker is an admirable player—one will not say accompanist—for dancing. Occasionally, indeed, he pays more attention to the dancer than to the composer—perhaps this accounted for the slow tempo of the Bach Prelude in D minor. His musical setting of "John Brown Sees the Glory" struck one as curiously cosmopolitan in style and atmosphere. Musically, John Brown might have been "a Rooshian a French or Turk or Proosian or perhaps Itali-an."

* * *

Like the theories of many other "reformers" of the arts, Mr. Shawn's ideas are probably more interesting in print than in practice. A few evenings later at the Shaftesbury Theater we had the "full orchestra" of the ballet as represented by the Vic-Wells company headed by the two British-born dancers, Markova and Dolin. The ultimate development of this organization—appearing for the first time in the West End, preparatory to a first provincial tour—is fraught with big possibilities. A permanent company with permanent headquarters, it has a big following which at present is perhaps more indulgent than critical. Nothing could be better for its growth than this challenge to outside opinion. If young musicians and painters seize a wonderful opportunity, and if those who direct the activities of the company prove themselves willing to listen to criticism—instead of criticizing the critics—there is certainly a very promising future in sight for English ballet.

At the present stage it would be unfair to demand results rivaling those of the Monte Carlo Ballet, for example. But although the performances of the Vic-Wells company are as yet very unequal, those who, like the present writer, were seeing them for the first time, must have been surprised by what has already been accomplished.

The chief feature of the evening was a new ballet, "The Rake's Progress," based on Hogarth's famous series of paintings. Gavin Gordon is the composer, Ninette de Valois the choreographer, and Rex Whistler is responsible for the scenery. The ballet is a rather grim affair that easily out-Hogarths Hogarth. Rakishness, apparently, is a depressing occupation, and even the impartial must find it difficult to decide which is the more dismal—the "pleasure" or the punishment.

* * *

The stage, if not always the score, successfully caught the Hogarthian character and atmosphere. Gavin Gordon's music has, so to speak, too little "make-up" for the theater, although it is dabbed here and there with splashes of Stravinsky. But the score is well written and is sometimes almost too pleasant to the ear for such a mordant subject. The choreography of Ninette de Valois, if a little lacking in line, is ingenious and effective.

As all the programs had been sold long before the rise of the curtain, and none was forthcoming, one had the instructive experience of watching a performance that, with a few familiar exceptions, was anonymous. But if individual criticism is impossible it should be mentioned that the eye was caught by a youthful dancer of charm and talent. A neighbor, also without a program, was able to supply her name—Elizabeth Miller.

"The Rake's Progress" is an ambitious and serious effort and although it is too long and the construction is a little lacking in balance it is an interesting work to follow. There is much that deserves unstinted praise.

* * *

Markova and Dolin supply the high lights of the Vic-Wells company. Little Alice Marks, when she was not quite 13 years old, was the first child to be taken into Diaghileff's Russian Ballet. "Watch my little English girl," the great man said. And many of us have watched. She is now England's best première danseuse. Patrick Kay, her fellow pupil with their first teacher, Astafieva, was also a Diaghileffian. His career has been a curious mixture of genuine artistry and the cheap and flashy, but in spite of deviations, the talent has always been there. These two brilliant dancers have given more to the Vic-Wells than their talent and Russian pseudonyms—Markova and Dolin—for they brought with them a tradition the value of which increases every year.

The standard of dance technique in all genres, in England, is now higher than ever before. Every lover of ballet will hope that this courageous little company will fulfill its promise and add a vital page to the English history of the dance and ballet.

Pasadena Shakespeare Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

AN OLD theatrical adage that "Shakespeare spells ruin" has been disproved in the opening weeks of the first Midsummer Drama Festival at the Pasadena Community Playhouse. The Festival is presenting the ten Chronicle Plays of Shakespeare to crowded houses in the usually dull stage season. This repeats the experience of the Thomas Wood Stevens enterprise at the San Diego Exposition, where his tabloid versions of the Bard's plays in a copy of the historic Globe Theater are said to be the most popular of the attractions.

The Pasadena Festival is writing stage history in instituting this annual summer series by presenting four rarely staged Shakespearean plays. They are the "Second Part of King Henry IV" and the three plays comprising "King Henry VI." They come on the schedule beginning July 15 and ending Aug. 3, with "King Henry V" intervening during the week of July 25.

The last named play will take on somewhat of an authority by the presence in the title part of Gyles Isham, long a member of the Memorial Theater company at Stratford-Upon-Avon. Later in "Richard III" Michael Strange will appear in a leading role. The series will also bring forward R. D. MacLean, who toured for many years in Shakespeare.

The apron of the stage has been built out to approximate the Elizabethan style, bringing the characters down to intimacy with the audience. The boxes have also been brought within the scope of the stage and are employed in entrances and exits, while the balconies, a unique part of the Playhouse structure, have been used ingeniously by Supervising Director Gilmor Brown in giving point to scenes fitted for this device. The skillful employment of modern lighting is a large factor in the visual charm and grip of the scenes.

Patrons who came in doubtful mind, fearing superficial results of the huge task of preparing ten Shakespearean plays at one time, remained to enthuse over the surprise of beautiful and novel effects with casts letter perfect in the opening plays. An item of interest, incidentally, is the fact that about 1000 people, counting actors in the large casts, citizen volunteers in the costuming and other preparations, etc., have had a part in the big job—a striking exemplification of the idea of community participation in drama, of which the Playhouse stands as a model.

The Huntington Library, which houses a great array of Shakespeareana, has had a large and cordial part in the preparation of this series. The Playhouse foyer displays a rare early Seventeenth Century oil portrait of Shakespeare by an unknown artist. Another item of its exhibit is a publication proclamation bearing Queen Elizabeth's signature.

A series of six Sunday evening lectures punctuating the Shakespearean schedule and bearing upon phases of the history of the kings in them, is a feature of the festival. They are delivered by Dr. Oscar James Campbell, at present Visiting Scholar at the Huntington Library and a member of the faculty of Michigan University, who is a recognized authority on Shakespearean drama and lore.

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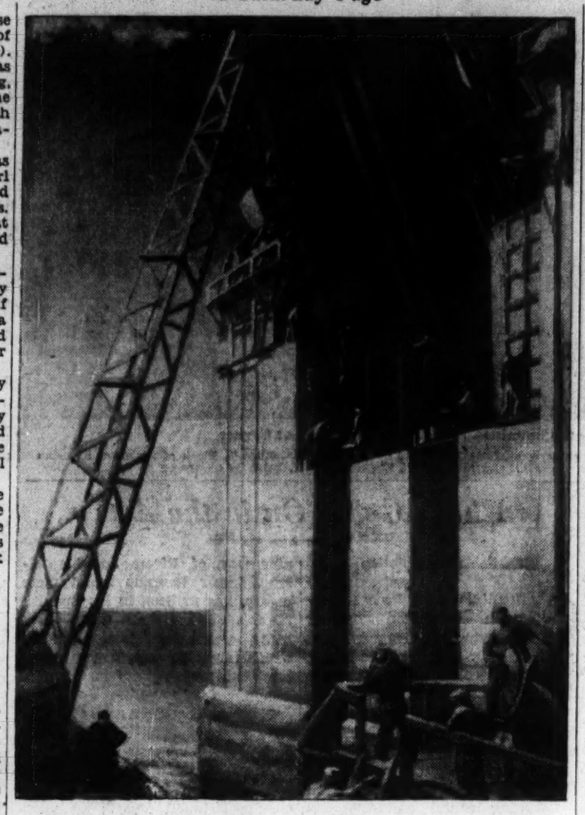

"The Bridge," by Nancy Parker, in the Gloucester Society of Artists' Annual Exhibition

Blurring the Art Labels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Provincetown, Mass.

PAINTERS travel great distances to be in Provincetown. They find there a quantity of good subjects; they consort with other painters; they study. Among the holiday artists there is a scattering of serious and gifed performers. A few have attained prominence in the professional field. It is the work of these latter which is shown during the summer.

Two exhibitions are offered at the Provincetown Art Association each season. The division between them is arbitrary; modern and conservative. These two terms are no longer antithetical. The erstwhile modernists have dropped most of their puzzling habits of style and assumed, some have even made a fetiche of, simplicity. The conservatives, on the other hand, unknown to themselves have assimilated certain bright and enterprising traits of the moderns. The situation at present is a muddled one. The time has come for new categories; better still, the time has come to drop labels.

Ross Moffett

Throughout the month of July the Ninth Modern Exhibition will be shown to the public. A few new names appear upon the catalogue list, but on the whole the group is much the same one that has maintained the advance guard and has made Provincetown one of the artistic strongholds of America. Year by year we have had an opportunity to see changing viewpoints, new experiments, the strengthening conviction. Provincetown painters have been the least susceptible to the storm of criticism and abuse which has raged in New York, and which has resulted in the exodus of many painters from the city. On the whole, life in a fishing town keeps men close to realities which may be strange to city dwellers. Provincetown painting has always had an earthly quality.

Painters like Ross Moffett have discerned a deeply moving drama in the activities of fisher-folk. He mounts them against a background which teems with the excitements and rigors and dangers of life near the sea. He invariably reveals man against rocks, or sea or sky. There is no softening tone, no embellishment. Everything is plain and direct and poignant. The pictures of this season indicate Mr. Moffett's persistence with the subject. The only changes are in the presentation. It has heightened painterly qualities. He fusses more with an outline; modulates a color. He depends, so it seems, upon the paint itself for enlarging the poetic concept. Formerly he rested on dramatic tricks of contrast, which were more immediate, though less lasting in the enjoyment they imparted to the onlooker.

Karl Knaths

Other contributors depict the natural environment, daily occupations, violences of weather. Tod Lindenmuth reveals the activities of weir fishermen. He communicates the ideas with such authenticity that the onlooker can really feel the ruggedness of atmosphere. J. Floyd Clymer portrays "Fishing Boats in Gale" with powerful illusion of movement and pressure. There is no doubt that these three painters have benefited enormously by observation of their environment and that they know and really experience the struggles which they paint. This is realism, and not the photographic variety. The artists exaggerate, they suppress, but they make their points with remarkable incisiveness.

Painters with a social purpose would acknowledge these artists in their brotherhood. For they are not theorists, remote, abstract and irreconcilable with the world which surrounds them. But Provincetown has also the detached kind of artist in its midst. The Modern Exhibition is naturally the place to see him. The most remarkable is Karl Knaths.

Mr. Knaths's pictures do not gain admiration easily. One must have a perception of painting values, a feeling for the eloquence of colors properly chosen, tastely placed to enjoy them. One must be aware of certain motivations in picture making, the contrasting elements, the rhythmic scheme, the harmonizing tricks. Color in Mr. Knaths's pictures seems to carry on long after it is noted, as the sound of a gong continues long after it is struck The lines possess alacrity; the pattern seems endless. Such visualization has an inner life, a beat of its own. It is not only identifiable with what we see in the outside world; it is comparable rather to the spell of music. Mr. Knaths's good taste has a fine influence upon Provincetown artists. Some follow his processes intelligently and work successfully in accordance with his ideas.

Oliver Chaffee is the surprise of the exposition. Mr. Chaffee has always exercised ingenuity, although he has accepted appreciatively methods devised by Parisian masters. In past years he has painted with a full broad brush, indicating the composition with lines which favored the diagonal. The brusqueness of his manner, the boldness of his schemes recommended his work to some, and discredited it for others. The 1935 vintage of pictures makes manifest another trend, although it, too, may be traced to Paris. Mr. Chaffee has worked with design motives from African primitives. A "Still-Life" seems to be a mixture of a Byzantine scheme ("The Crucifixion") with a configuration base don Congolese forms.

The picture has evoked sharp criticism. One visitor whispered in our ear that it was irreverent. Mr. Chaffee has apparently identified two artistic visualizations, foreign to each other, but like, to his way of thinking. Such eclecticism has its good points and bad. It is unfortunate that most people light upon the bad. There is no doubt some good design in this "Still-life," and we feel that the artist's imagination is stirred on and on to discovery. For our part we prefer to encourage such enterprise.

DOROTHY ADLOW

San Francisco's Historical Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

ONE of Gilbert Stuart's famous portraits of George Washington forms part of the spectacular loan exhibition of American painting now current in two of this city's museums. The eighteenth and nineteenth century paintings are housed in the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum. Those of the twentieth century are displayed at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor. More than 150,000 persons have already viewed the show. The majority of the 460 masterpieces by 222 artists have never before been brought to the Pacific coast.

Dr. Walter Heil, director of the city museums, and who was responsible for bringing here collections of English and French art, also planned the current exhibition. Museums, collectors, art dealers and artists generously responded to this appeal. The Metropolitan Museum lent 10 paintings. The Boston Museum of Art lent 15, among them several fine Copleys, two Gilbert Stuarts and a few good Sargents. The Carnegie Institute, the Pennsylvania Academy of Art, the Art Institute of Chicago and practically every other important collection of American art are represented in the exhibition.

The collection shown here includes 17 portraits by Gilbert Stuart, a roomful of paintings by Whistler and another by Sargent. The American "independents" are represented by some of their best work; and the modern American painters are given representation.

The earliest painting shown is an anonymous portrait, painted with oils on a pine panel, of Adolphus Philipse, who lived in the wilds of Yonkers, N. Y. The portrait, dated 1695, is lent by the Museum of the City of New York. This, and a roomful of provincial American paintings, are attracting a good deal of attention, due, in a large measure, to their historical and sentimental associations.

Much interest is centered in eighteenth century portraiture; for, say what you will, a well painted portrait of a handsome subject, clad in picturesque accoutrements of velvet, lace and silk, immediately appeals even to persons with slight knowledge of art. Here, at the de Young Museum, are gathered some of the most interesting portraits painted by Benjamin West, who rose to be President of the British Royal Academy, and by that flock of gifted young Americans who made the long voyage to London to study under him, and who returned home to spread the British academic tradition in their country.

One of the last American pupils of West was Morse, inventor of the telegraph. He is represented in the show by several portraits, notably those of Mrs. Samuel F. B. Morse and of Mrs. Chisholm. Fulton's self-portrait forms part of the exhibition.

The nineteenth century saw American art students traveling to Munich and Paris, rather than London. As we come closer to our time, we find the French tradition in ascendency. This, and the invention of the camera which lessened the demand for portrait painting, led to radical changes in both the subject matter and in treatment, as the current show tellingly illustrates.

There is no place here for even a bare enumeration of artists' names. In landscape painting the "grand scenery" painters—Inness, Moran, Keith, Wyant—are represented by some of their most interesting work. Of the "independent" painters Winslow Homer leads with the number and quality of his canvases and water colors. Included is his famous painting, "The Wreck," lent by the Carnegie Institute. There are 13 portrait and *genre* paintings by Eakins, a strong and sincere artist. There are several poetic sea scenes by Ryder, not appreciated in his lifetime except by other artists.

Childe Hassam, the fine American impressionist, is represented by a characteristic and beautiful painting "Old House at Easthampton," as well as by other work. Of Chase there is a self-portrait in the show.

A room is dedicated to James Abbott McNeill Whistler, the great versatile modern, who belongs to America as much as he belongs to the world. Here is shown his famous self-portrait, signed with a butterfly in a circle. The painting is lent by the Detroit Institute of Art. Other Whistler oils include "Portrait of Mrs. Walter Sickert" and the exquisite seascape, "Grey and Silver Battersea Reach."

The spectacular portraits of that supreme American portrait painter, John Singer Sargent, are missing from his room at the exhibition. But included is a portrait that critics have come to rank with the artist's best work, that of Mrs. Charles Gifford Dyer. It was painted in Venice in 1880, and is lent by the Art Institute of Chicago. In its incomparable tonal quality, its sureness and power, it bears the touch of the master. So does the extraordinarily fine small canvas, "Robert Louis Stevenson." Several other oil paintings, as well as a number of water colors complete an excellent Sargent collection.

In the modern American paintings the key in which the artists are working grows lighter and more intense. Subject matter retains its importance only in so far as it allows the artist to express himself and arouse an emotional response in the spectator. Mere prettiness vanishes, and a deeply felt beauty—the beauty of homely things—takes its place.

Among the many present-day artists whose names read like the honor roll of contemporary American art, 10 San Francisco painters are included. They are: Jane Berlandina, Otis Oldfield, Maynard Dixon, Gottardo Piazzoni, Rinaldo Cuneo, Charles Stafford Duncan, Lucien Labaudt, William A. Gaw, and Stanley Wood.

N. L.

The acquisition by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts of Eugene Speicher's "Anna" greatly strengthens its growing collection of contemporary American art. The painting was one of the most popular canvases shown in the recent exhibition of American paintings held at the Rehn Galleries in New York.

Stadium Opera and Ballet

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

SUMMER music at the Lewisohn Stadium, making use of an orchestra from the Philharmonic-Symphony, continued bravely in spite of some discouragement from the weather. Outstanding features have been the second operatic production "Faust," on July 4 and 5, and the second program of the Fokine Ballet, presented on July 8.

"Faust" on the Fourth, though it had to compete with holiday noises in the adjoining streets, was commendable as regards the casting of the leading rôles. Léon Rothier appeared as Mephistopheles and that meant that the part was done with a full knowledge of tradition, histrionic skill, and masterly French diction. Mr. Rothier's voice was also in especially good condition.

It is a pleasure to record that the French of all four principals was at least stageworthy. Thus Maria Kurenko (Marguerite), Armand Tokatyan (Faust), and Joseph Royer (Valentin), as well as Mr. Rothier, were all at home in the language of the performance. Mme. Kurenko sang with purity of tone and an authoritative command of style; Mr. Tokatyan, though at the outset his voice was unduly metallic, was musically effective; and Mr. Royer, a fine figure of a soldier, both sang and acted well. Only the Siebel (Paceli Diamond) was an obvious misfit.

Unfortunately the orchestra, which was a good deal below the full numerical strength of the Philharmonic-Symphony, left something to be desired, and some of the tempi adopted in the Kermesse scene by Alexander Smallens, the Stadium's conductor for operas and ballets, were so very lively as to give the chorus a hard task to keep with his baton. It seems, too, as though better and more modern scenery could be provided at little expense instead of the shabby hodge-podge on view.

The audience, numbering nearly 6000, was about as large as the Stadium has held this summer since the bumper attendance of the opening night.

* * *

The second program of the Fokine Ballet, presented on July 8, drew a disappointingly small assemblage (3500) because, no doubt, of the threatening weather. Chagrin was inevitable in view of the crowds that had packed the Stadium last summer for the Fokine productions.

As a matter of fact, this program was the most satisfactory the distinguished Russian dance-producer has staged here for his own troupe. I will pass over the opening number, "Scheherazade." Although it made an animated and rich-hued spectacle and the evolutions of the dancers were faithfully carried out, the suggestion of student work was always present, except in the case of Paul Haakon, who expertly mimed and danced the chief slave. Nor can the contribution of the reduced orchestra in Rimsky-Korsakoff's music be unreservedly praised. However, any production of "Scheherazade" has to contend with memories of the sumptuous presentations by the Diaghileff company.

On the other hand, the remaining danced numbers—"The Sorcerer's Apprentice" and "The Elves"—marked the high points of the Fokine achievement so far. The former was new to our public. The latter, however, had been shown at the Metropolitan Opera House in 1924 and at the Stadium three years later.

* * *

Goethe's poem of the rash apprentice is excellent material for a danced scherzo, and Mr. Fokine's scenario fits well the orchestral piece of Paul Dukas. The dancing had humor, precision, and grace, and Paul Haakon, in particular, as the Broom performed a veritable tour de force of virtuosity and fun.

As accompaniment to "The Elves" Mendelssohn's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" overture and the Andante and Finale from the same master's violin concerto were employed—the first violins playing the solo part in the concerto. Mr. Smallens and the orchestra did distinctly better with Dukas than they had done with Rimsky-Korsakoff, and in Mendelssohn they were at their best.

Consequently, between the agreeable music and the whimsical and charming dancing, delightful entertainment was provided. Elves of various sizes and ages, skillfully headed by Betty Eisner and Mr. Haakon, disported themselves in a way that did great credit to Mr. Fokine's teaching.

The outdoor symphonic concerts, meantime, have offered standard works under the direction of José Iturbi, who so far has officiated only as batonist, not as soloist, and on July 9 the rain prevented the repetition of the second Fokine program compelling that rather unhappy substitute, an orchestral concert in the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York.

A Platitude Restated

By Harold Hobson

London

A PLATITUDE is not established by merely being stated. This perhaps is what is wrong with Mr. Merton Hodge's new play, "Grief Goes Over," now at the Globe Theater, with Miss Sybil Thorndike at the head of the cast.

Sorrow passes away. This is a fact with which most people are familiar, and to make his audience realize it with the fresh urgency of a personal experience is what Mr. Hodge has set out to do. He shows us a wealthy London widow visited by two great misfortunes. We see her at both moments of impact, and also a few months later, when her serenity and happiness have returned.

The play has some admirable situations, and twice Miss Thorndike rises to considerable heights as a tragic actress. "Grief Goes Over" is Mr. Hodge's second effort. His first, "The Wind and the Rain," was produced more than 18 months ago, and is still attracting crowded houses. In this little comedy of student life, Mr. Hodge shows a great capacity for drawing a most amusing subsidiary character. He displays a touch of the same faculty in "Grief Goes Over," for his Scottish servant, excellently played by Miss Elliot Mason, is, within her small sphere, the great success of the play. But her part is, unlike that of Mr. Mackenzie Ward in "The Wind and the Rain," too short to color the entire entertainment.

In his effort to revitalize a commonplace, Mr. Hodge honorably fails. He does not give the impression of having lived through Mrs. Oldham's experience, and at the end of the play the secret and even the process of her recovery are still obscure. She is shown in sadness, and she is shown in joy, but how she passed from the one to the other remains unrevealed.

This defect is accentuated because Mr. Hodge's hand has faltered in the drawing of Mrs. Oldham's character. At one moment she is as wise and sensible as Agnes Wickfield; at the next, she is as feather-headed as Dora Spenlow. It is simply incredible that a rich London widow, who has brought up three children at public schools and university, should not know the meaning of an income tax demand note. Nor, it must be admitted, is Miss Thorndike the actress to make such a character either convincing or attractive.

Mr. Hodge is more successful in dealing with his romantic young couple, who find themselves all in all to each other. But even here he is not completely at ease. Kim Oldham and Mary Lou talk too much about being suited to each other; one suspects their interminable conversation about being happy together is a last desperate effort to avoid lapsing into a bored silence. Indeed, all through the play there is evidence that Mr. Hodge has written his dialogue with difficulty; it is rarely, in itself, amusing. But he has hit upon a notable character in David, the stolid and self-satisfied elder brother, though even he is only a comparatively pale copy of the part played by Mr. Archibald Batty in the not dissimilar play, "Family Affairs," which is still running at the Ambassador after more than 300 performances.

Globe Theater—**Grief Goes Over**, by Merton Hodge. Directed by Auriol Lee. Presented June 6, 1935.

Abbey to Stage 'The Silver Tassie'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The Abbey Theater has made up its quarrel with Sean O'Casey, and his play, "The Silver Tassie," which caused all the trouble, is to be presented at the national playhouse on Aug. 12.

Some five years ago, Dublin playgoers were brought to the tiptoe of excitement and expectation by the trickling forth from the Abbey that Sean O'Casey had written the greatest play of his career, and that Mr. Yeats, having read the first act, was most enthusiastic about it.

Then came the announcement that the great play had been rejected and there followed publication, in the Irish Statesman, of the correspondence between the author and Mr. Keats. It was as amazing as it was bitter, and it brought to an end the friendly relations between the author of "Juno and the Paycock" and the theater which, by his plays, he had saved, when its fortunes were at a very low ebb, and which, in its turn, had made him world-famous.

The bitterness which O'Casey felt found expression again in the letter in which he refused to accept membership in the Irish Academy of Letters when that institution was founded by Mr. Yeats and others some three years ago. It also revealed itself on other occasions and, much as some of us wished for a rapprochement, the situation, in which, for the last two years, both Mr. O'Casey and the Abbey ignored each other's existence, gave very little hope in that direction. That a reconciliation has now taken place is clear, but in what manner remains untold. Nor does it matter how. The important thing is that the unfortunate quarrel is ended and if, as believed, it is the work of the newly constituted board of directors, their first effort must be regarded as achievement.

The reopening of the Abbey for the season of 1935-1936 will take place on Monday evening, Aug. 5, (Bank Holiday), and the plays for that week, on alternate nights, will be "Bridgehead," by Rutherford Mayne, and "The Plough and the Stars," by Sean O'Casey. The first-named play had its successful première at the Abbey some 12 months ago.

Marked changes in the methods of production will be effected, and the lighting equipment will be modernized, while artistically designed settings will also be furnished. Furthermore, new and young additions will be gradually made to the acting ensemble. Such a group will permit of tours in England and Ireland as well as elsewhere, the while keeping the theater open.

Miss Doris Doe, contralto of the Metropolitan Opera Company has been engaged to sing with the San Francisco Opera Company's production of Wagner's "Ring" cycle in November.

The Society for the Publication of American Music, A. Walter Kramer, president, has chosen for publication this year two string quartets, one by Frederick Jacobi and the other by Arthur Shepherd.

Ralph Richardson is to be seen as Mercutio and Maurice Evans as Romeo in Katharine Cornell's presentations of "Romeo and Juliet" next season in New York and on tour.

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A Saturday Page

Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

More than two centuries are included in the dates of the examples of English silverware shown here, selected from the several hundred belonging to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts that are now exhibited in two galleries there. The display as a whole is important in its significance, as it reveals the progress of style development in England and is evidence of successive influences affecting forms and ornament.

The names and dates of the pieces shown here are as follows: In the upper row, standing cup, 1571; coconut ewer, 1574; the Westbury cup, 1585; standing salt, 1587; porringer with Chinese decoration, 1684; large bowl (Monteith), 1693; covered bowl, 1698. In the lower row: covered dish, 1729; tureen by Paul Lamerie, 1747; cruet, 1760; tea caddies—left, 1790; right, 1768.

Silver in Spectacular Array

WITHIN the compass of a few exhibition cases in a museum, it is possible to assemble groups of objects which call to memory whole epochs of history, or the record of a nation's development. Viewed in this light, a remarkably fine and rare collection of English silver recently placed on permanent exhibition in two galleries at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, becomes an open book to English history since the time of Elizabeth.

This collection of several hundred items begins with a group of notable pieces made in the last quarter of Elizabeth's reign and concludes with examples from the time of George IV. In the interim, England had thrown off the yoke of the medieval church and had developed a national culture. She had produced a great literature and had experienced an age of exploration and adventure. She had passed through civil war, a struggle between ideas of individual freedom and the divine prerogative of kings. She emerged as a representative government with imperial gifts, having enriched her national character from many sources, material and mental.

All these social and political changes left imprints on the silver made during these centuries. Only a meager remnant survives today. Until well into the eighteenth century, silver plate was convertible wealth, more stable in value than the coinage of the realm, and as valuable for exchange. It had always been freely disposed of in times of stress and war and had as readily been reshaped with the changes of fashion. These and other factors have made sixteenth and seventeenth century English silver very rare today.

Chiefly, a Memorial and a Bequest

Two notable collections form the basis of the present collection in the Boston Museum. One was presented in memory of Charlotte Beebe Wilbour, the other by the late Frank Brewer Bemis. In addition, individual gifts of note have come to the museum over a period of many years, among them the handsome covered cup, with two handles, presented by Richard C. Paine in 1931. Nor should one omit to mention the church silver on continuous deposit in the museum from the First Church in Boston—cups presented to this early church by distinguished parishioners in the seventeenth century.

When Henry VIII suppressed the monasteries in the sixteenth century, he did more than redistribute wealth owned by the church. He opened the way for the native character of England to emerge from the international dominion of medieval ideas and to find its own natural expression. This could not be accomplished at once, and several communion cups, two with patens, in the Boston collection show clearly the survival of ecclesiastical form. They are severe and hieratical in feeling. In marked contrast to them is the handsomely embossed and engraved communion cup with flaring bowl on a tall stem presented by Governor Winthrop to the First Church in Boston in 1610, when James I was on the throne.

From Queen Elizabeth's Time

Meanwhile, the fully developed style of the Italian Renaissance had been introduced into England. Two ornamental pieces, a coconut ewer of 1574, and a pedestal salt of 1587, show England's tendency to put her own stamp on the new style. Yet another influence, that of the German silversmiths who had been established in London since the late Middle Ages, must be taken into account. It appears in a silver-gilt bell salt, made in 1614, and in the Westbury cup, dated 1585. The cup is in the shape of an acorn, supported on a baluster stem. Unlike most English pieces in American collections, its history is well known and a singular story is attached to it. An inscription engraved in cursive characters reads: "Given to the Church of Westbury by Collonel Wancklen and Mary Contes o' Malbrou, 1671."

Because of unsettled political conditions, little silver was made during the time of Charles I and Cromwell. Many silversmiths left London, but the tradition of good craftsmanship continued there nevertheless, as a few examples in the collection prove. Among them an oval sugar box is severely plain, but of gracious form, relieved by an engraved crest surrounded by a sheaf of feathers.

It was Charles II who restored silversmithing to its former importance and gave it new scope. He found the store of state silver sadly depleted. Only an unimportant fraction of the royal plate recorded in the inventory of 1598 remained. But his tastes required sumptuous appointments for his personal life and that of his favorites. It was not long until he had attracted to London again not only the silversmiths who had moved away, but many from Holland, and Huguenot refugees as well. The plague in 1665 and the Great Fire of London in 1666 seemed only to make way for renewed activity in every field. It was a period of material prosperity when silver was in great demand not only for nobles and kings but for the merchant and petty landowner as well. Its importation from the Spanish colonies in South America alone prevented a shortage of the raw material. New types of vessels appeared, suitable receptacles for numerous beverages and strange spices introduced from the Orient. The first known teapot is dated 1670 and the earliest one in the Boston collection was made in 1707. But the silversmith did not stop with appurtenances for the table, for he encased whole suites of furniture in the embossed metal, a well known example surviving today at Knole, in Kent, England.

For the most part, the silver of Charles II's time was bulbous in shape and was otherwise influenced by the Dutch. It was often embossed with patterns of tulips or anemones, or with gadrooning and fluting. Two pair of candlesticks in the Boston collection are in the latter style, while a third pair combines gadrooning and fluting of the stems and holder with a flower-embossed base. A covered porringer with two handles, dated 1657, is richly embossed, while a second cup, similar in shape, is merely engraved with a coat of arms. Yet another cup is enriched with an engraved chinoiserie frieze.

In William and Mary's Time

From 1693 dates a Monteith, or "scollop'd bason to cool glasses in," with scrolls in sunk relief and applied shell ornaments. These various influences converged and disappeared early in the eighteenth century into a style more in accord with the natural taste of the British. An example of great charm in the Boston collection is a small milk jug bearing the arms of Great Britain and the royal initials, A R, while on the cover is the cipher of Queen Anne. It is attractive to think that the little piece may have been the personal property of the Queen, but it may also have been in the Royal Jewel House from which ambassadors until 1815 received loans of plate on appointment to foreign posts.

Since the time of Queen Anne there have been frequent changes in fashion but silver has for the most part conformed to a general type. Sometimes there has been cut card decoration, again perforated designs; sometimes embossing, and occasionally a period of great simplicity. The Boston collection is especially rich in the number of items which illustrate these later developments.

A. H. W.

Candle Snuffers Exhibited

By "Collector"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE exhibition in a West End curio shop of a portion of a collection of no fewer than 1600 ancient candle snuffers and snuffer trays, the fruits of a long-time quest, calls attention to a branch of collecting which numbers of both men and women connoisseurs find of absorbing interest. They conjure up the gracious rooms, rose-shaded lights, the faint-voiced and sweet spinets, the brocades, ruffles, silks and satins, lavender and old lace of early Georgian days.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

To Americans who think of simple brass snuffers on a tray of the same metal as the most elaborate sort, such a creation as this will come as a surprise. It is entirely of silver and is made to the best standards of silversmithing in the late 1600's. Doubtless the base and stem matched the candlesticks with which it was used, the snuffers lifting easily from their case

The use of candles in olden times before the coming of either gas or electric light, involved the continual snuffing, cutting or trimming of the wick. The snuffers, with the little box on one of the blades to catch the wick-ends, and the tray to hold them, were thus the usual complements of candlesticks and sconces. The variety of these fascinating examples of ancient flatware and the materials of which they were wrought, seem almost endless, and many of the pieces have a beauty and individuality characteristic of the days before mass production.

I noticed that some of the examples in the curio shop were of silver, silver-gilt or of Sheffield plate. Others were of latten or brass; of pewter, steel, iron, lacquered red or black; of colored enamels or even of metal inlaid with crystals and semiprecious stones. These scissors-like snuffers and their trays date from the days of King Charles II down, well into late Georgian times.

A pair of William and Mary snuffers of silver, with a snuffer-stand, candle-holder and extinguisher combined, made in 1689, has been known to bring as much as £167 in the London auction-room and a pair of plain Queen Anne silver snuffers and stand alone £50. A beautiful pair of pierced and engraved old Georgian snuffers, made of steel, on the other hand, may still be acquired in London or country curio shops on occasion for only a few shillings. Brass or even old Sheffield plate specimens may also be "picked up" at times for the proverbial "song."

Fine Charles II and William and Mary examples may be seen at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

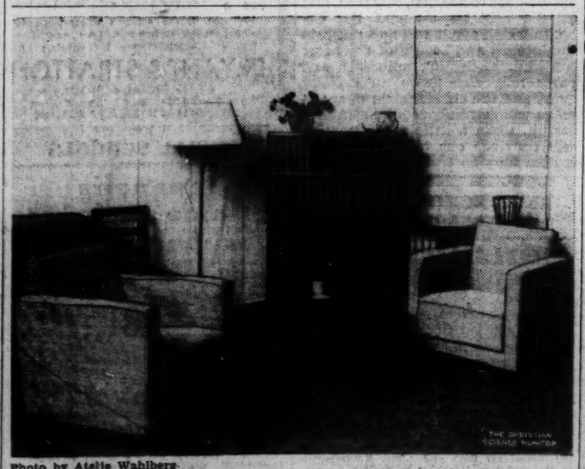

Photo by Atelje Wahlberg

In the capital city of Latvia, on the east shore of the Baltic Sea, an exhibition of Swedish arts and crafts indicated the general adoption of modern types in Scandinavia and brought many purchasers from Latvian homes. Practical and modest forms marked the furniture at moderate prices, while soft-toned, serviceable earthenware was attractive in its varied shapes and in its strong and simple decoration

He Collects Children's Books

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

AMONG those who make a hobby of collecting books, first editions and otherwise, there are to be found many shades and varieties of enthusiasms. These range in intensity all the way from the "luke-warm" devotees to those ardent ones for whom the hobby is almost like a second vocation. When you have called the full roll of those gradations in devotion and have finally reached the pinacle, look about you a bit. Before long you are bound to have someone point out to you a picturesque looking man with a white beard, who will doubtless be poring delightedly over a small book. Upon inquiry, you will be informed that he is Mr. Wilbur Macey Stone, of East Orange, N. J., a mechanical engineer by profession, but by avocation a prince among collectors of children's books.

Rarest Items Date in Late 1700's

Mr. Stone's name is familiar wherever children's books are the topics nearest the heart, whether it be in this country or in England. The walls of his combination library and workshop in his home are lined with more than 1500 first, rare, or otherwise valuable editions of juvenilia, ranging in size from three-fourths of an inch up to the average sizes of today. To the inquiring visitor, the veteran will confide that he has been in the game for 35 years. Further, that while his original intention was the acquisition of children's books as such, he soon branched out into miniatures, because he found that many of the items which were most prized in his field were of this type.

Among the first lessons learned by Mr. Stone during his career in search for children's rare books, was the fact that the most desired editions are those preceding the end of the eighteenth century; that in order to get anywhere one had to specialize; that, juveniles being a most perishable commodity because the children who read them "tore them to pieces," they required very special care.

It was perhaps the realization of the last feature that led Mr. Stone into making small slip cases, in some cases quite elaborate and intricate affairs, to house many of the more fragile or particularly valuable items. For this purpose, he uses special decorative papers to cover quite ordinary cardboard or, occasionally, wooden boards. In addition, he mends torn pages and substitutes missing pages by having photostats made of other editions, binding these reproductions in with those still remaining in his own copy. He does other odds and ends to keep his possessions in the best condition possible, the shelving arrangements about his walls being the products of his own designs and specially built to hold the various sizes of books comfortably.

Not only a collector but an authority in his field, Mr. Stone has written a number of papers on various bibliographical subjects. An indication of his international reputation is the fact that when "Les Livres de l'Enfance," the almost exhaustive catalogue of children's books published three years ago by Gumuchian et Cie of Paris was being prepared, his bibliographical assistance was solicited. That this request met with a whole-hearted response is evidenced by the record of a voluminous correspondence which Mr. Stone had with the French publisher. The catalogue was in two large volumes, the first devoted to the listing of 6200 items of French, German and English books; the second was made up of reproductions, some in color, of covers and title-pages from many of the books.

Some Specialties of a Specialist

Among Mr. Stone's favorites are Dr. Isaac Watts' "Divine Songs," of which he has copies of 200 different editions, starting with that of 1727, which was the tenth, the first, dated 1715, being excessively scarce. New England primers, and others, form another, as does "Goody Two-Shoes." The last-named seems to be enjoying remarkable popularity from the single circumstance that it is reputed to have been the work of Oliver Goldsmith. Mr. Stone says that the first edition, that of 1765, is so scarce as to be practically unobtainable.

As a seasoned collector, he was asked if he could offer some pointers to would-be followers in his field. His first piece of advice was, to buy everything in sight, that is, to refrain from specializing. Incidentally, he held this course to be the most sensible ultimate course to pursue, until an accumulation of wisdom and experience had developed the taste necessary to a knowledge of what it is best to specialize in. This taste developed, one may then get rid of the unwanted items, either through sale or exchange.

The best place to scout for children's books is in England, Mr. Stone held, although it is possible to obtain desirable items in Boston at Goodspeed's and B. K. Foley's and in New York City in the bookshops of Mr. Harry Stone and The Argosy in the Bible House. Less conventional places which have often yielded excellent "finds," he says, are second-hand bookshops and second-hand furniture establishments, where something may occasionally be discovered in an old bureau drawer.

While in Boston one can find more children's items than anywhere else in the United States, Mr. Stone believed that a beginner in this field could not do better than to get his name on the lists of dealers in England. There the book catalogues make a point of featuring children's items and offer a varied fare no matter what one's specialties.

The prices for these books are comparatively small—from $1 to $2 if you are content in the beginning to go in for volumes published in the nineteenth century. Mr. Stone says that he is in correspondence with a friend in England, who recently wrote him that although he began collecting children's books only three years ago he now has a considerable accumulation. None of them are very valuable but all quite desirable, and obtained at the cost of only a shilling or two a piece. In the United States, however, this would not be possible, as prices here are much too high. Despite this, it is still possible to follow this hobby in a modest way on this side of the Atlantic if one is willing to do some hunting around. Mr. Stone himself buys most of his children's items from abroad, doing all his business by mail, for his last visit to England was made a good many years before the turn of the century.

C. S. D.

Swedish Art and Crafts Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Riga, Latvia

MANY Latvian homes have been enriched by beautiful objects bought at the Swedish Art and Crafts Exhibition held here a few months ago. Here were seen first-class examples of modern art as applied to table service, glass for decorative purposes, and living-room furniture.

With the help of the leading Swedish industries, it was possible to arrange a collection of the best of glass and earthenware that modern Sweden has to offer. Especially worthy of mention was the heavy Orrefors cut glass, richly ornamented with cuttings by the foremost artists in this line.

The earthenware was also particularly well selected, occasional old shapes being shown, but always with a pleasing modern note. Very attractive was a light yellow-gray service, with handles and edges covered with a yellow glaze. The delicate but effective contrast formed the only decoration.

All the furniture shown was simple in design. Some modern cupboards had beautiful inlaid pictures, made of wood in different shades of brown and yellow, resembling works of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

For a country such at Latvia, the exhibition must be regarded as of the utmost importance, for war and revolution had destroyed almost all the art the country possessed, and the influence of modern western art comes to the little northerly state slowly.

Mexican Decoratives

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

HOW attractive the names Oaxaca, Puebla, Guadalajara sound! But even more so are the Mexican decoratives that come from south of the Rio Grande. When suitably used, these lend vitality of color and pattern, and interest of the handmade to the American home.

When Senora —— returned to the United States from a tour of her native Mexico, we were privileged to see the Mexican decoratives she had gathered there. Her California bungalow had the simple stucco walls that the modern architect adapts from Spanish-Moorish architecture. With American-made furniture of the Monterey type, it made an excellent background for the gay splashes of color seen in so many Mexican arts and crafts.

As Mexico is still more rural than urban, it is a land of the handmade. Some articles show the influence of the Spanish conquistadores, with Moorish art bequeathing a certain legacy, while others reveal methods and designs that date from the Toltec and Aztec times.

Both Simple and Sophisticated

Many of the Señora's decoratives were as primitive in design and color as the Alaskan totem pole, with its animal decorations and chronology. Other bric-a-brac, like vases and shelves, had all the art of sophisticated European craftsmen. There were wooden and ceramic plates used as wall decorations. Wool blankets were on the wall, sofa, grand piano and floor, in sizes and colors amazingly different and artistic. A bright orange blanket, with tiny black Indian figures scattered in conventional rows, was exceedingly effective over the gray back of the sofa. Some blankets, as the Señora explained, were woven on two looms and afterward joined much like our handwoven colonial coverlets. Some were miniature sarapes just large enough to use as a mat under a vase or candlestick.

The Señora's figurines varied from several dozen diminutive glass objects, such as sombreros and kangaroos, to plaster horsemen and water vendors a foot high, with chocolate complexions and picturesque costumes. Many of the tiny figures were displayed on a hand-carved cedar wall bracket with triple shelves. Cedar, she said, is the favorite carvers' wood in Mexico. It's rich color is as effective against plain walls as walnut.

Decorated Apparel in Variety

Mexican wearables have, like those of the Chinese, a certain decorative charm. Quaint embroidered girdles that may hail from Toluca; a silk rebozo (muffler for a woman's face); engraved or carved leather purses; hat bands; embroidered silk or leather moccasins and shoes; beaded and silk-wound bracelets; all these are possibilities for decorating an American home where the Indian-Latin touch is distinctive.

Nearly all Mexican handiwork can be purchased in Mexico City curio shops; in our own Southwest there is more variety than formerly. Some items indeed are creeping into the art sections of our department stores. Decorated wooden plates, for example, and hand-woven Zapotec cloth and napkins. Both are attractive for the dining or breakfast room.

The native Mexican craftsmen are artistic by instinct. But it is the wise shopper who knows that some articles are made for home use, and others for the tourist. When we showed a certain battered, hammered silver candlestick, with a quaint, upstanding matcholder included, that purported to have been made in Mexico City, an expert in antiques slyly hinted it might have been shipped down there from the United States. However, as in all things, good taste is the final criterion—unless the price is set for history or age.

Since a good deal of furniture of Spanish colonial type is being designed and decorated with Mexican motifs, for American homes, many of these decoratives are harmonious accessories. The hacienda style of furniture comes in living, dining, and bedroom groups, that call for a touch of Mexican glass, leather, tiles, basketry or textiles, to relieve massiveness and austere walls. A rebozo or shawl may be draped over either a piano or iron rail. But many of these decoratives will be more effective in the simple background of a sun room or patio, or in a boy's room, where bright color and primitive design are suitable.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Expressing Appreciation of the Child's Effort

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

"Don't I Ever Do Anything Right?"

Dwelling on Mistakes Hinders Growth—Child Needs to Experience Success

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A LITTLE boy was busy cleaning the living-room rug, helping mother tidy up the house. He was not doing as thorough a job, though, as his mother expected and she took a few moments to speak to him about it rather hurriedly as she went on with other work. She did not intend to be cross. She did not realize, even, that she was speaking impatiently, but the child, close to tears, burst out, "Don't I ever do anything right?"

"Of course you do," his mother hastened to assure him, suddenly aware that unconsciously she must have fallen into the habit of pointing out his mistakes more frequently than she made mention of the things he did well.

It is easy to fall into such a habit. We feel it is important to correct our children's mistakes and sometimes in our anxiety about these, overlook entirely giving the little words of appreciation that mean so much to a child.

Too Conscious of Mistakes

It is not only children, though, who tend to become discouraged if their thoughts are centered too much upon their shortcomings. Mothers, too, who take their duties seriously, sometimes come to feel that they fall so far short of what they would like to do in the training of their children that they become overwhelmed with the thought of their mistakes.

One mother in expressing her feelings along this line said, "My oldest daughter is already 15. How I wish she were only five. More and more I realize what a failure I am as a mother."

The friend to whom she made this remark suggested that perhaps in her eagerness to study and read how other parents were handling their problems she had gone farther in glimpsing some of the newer ideas of child training than she was able, as yet, to put into practice. The things she had studied had made her very conscious of any mistakes she was making and she would need to have patience with herself and her family, remembering that changes in one's habits often come slowly but that, as she persisted, she would see results.

Counting Up the Good Habits

It is sometimes a help, if one feels he is giving too much attention to his mistakes, to spend a few moments checking over some of the ways in which he knows he has made progress. This will turn his thoughts into more wholesome channels.

In a class where mothers met to study and to talk over their problems, the leader came to feel that a discussion they had had of how to help children overcome bad habits was putting too much emphasis on these habits. She asked the mothers, before they went on to another subject, to tell some of the good habits their children had formed.

One mother, thus encouraged, described how she had worked out a schedule for her children to follow in helping her with duties about the home. There were three children in the family. Each one had certain duties for a week, then exchanged with someone else. This plan kept things running smoothly and saved the constant friction over the work that all had found annoying.

Encouraged

Another mother told how her little boy had learned to meet disappointment cheerfully. Another expressed how grateful she felt because her son had made rapid progress in learning to control his temper.

The mothers seemed to appreciate the time spent in this way and went home more encouraged than they might otherwise have done. They saw some of the things they and their children were doing right as well as some of the mistakes they had been dwelling on in the earlier discussion.

We may feel like asking at times with the little boy, "Don't I ever do anything right?" but like him we may find that it is only because something has been calling our attention to our mistakes and for the moment they stand out vividly, obscuring everyhing else. We can go about patiently to correct these faults, remembering meanwhile that, after all, there are many things we do right—things, to be sure, that we and our families often just take for granted, but that, nevertheless, far outweigh our shortcomings as parents.

VIOLA R. HOLLEY

Daddy and Mother Each in Turn

Help Child to Do Loving Things for the Other

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Friends:

A letter from a parent who was troubled by the ingratitude of her children and by regrets for her own childhood ingratitude brings me another opportunity to share experiences through this column.

Thoughtlessness and apparent ingratitude for parental sacrifices seem to go with childhood of all generations and regrets in adulthood are just as common.

Children, having no experience for comparison, accept the things done for them as theirs, naturally, without thought. From birth they have had their needs supplied, beginning with their first bottle and bath, without worry of where things were coming from or who was making the effort to get them. As they grow from babyhood into earliest childhood meals, clothes, sky, trees, music lessons, movies, air, fun are all jumbled in their little minds as things they need or like and they have no way of knowing that some of these things require human effort and some of them do not. It takes years of the experience of living to bring this full knowledge. Therefore the cycle of parents supplying the needs of children, with no expectation of immediate appreciation, must roll on; we, the parents of today, thanking the parents of yesterday by passing their love and care along to the parents of tomorrow—a continuous cycle that has never been broken.

By this I do not mean that children should be allowed to grow into adults without being taught the joy of giving or without learning to express appreciation. I mean only to stress the futility of too late regrets.

We, in our house, have found the easiest way to obtain thoughtfulness and appreciation from our little ones is for Daddy to call their attention to the things Mother does for them and for Mother to hold up Daddy's deeds for praise. Daddy will say, "Did Mother iron that dress so nicely?"—impressing the fact that the child is able to look nice because Mother did the work of ironing her dress well. Later, at the first opportunity, he will say, "You might set the table for Mother to thank her for helping you to look so well." Or to the boy he will say, "Let's you and me cut the lawn and get some of the weeds out of Mother's flower beds to show her we liked that good dinner she had for us last night."

Mother keeps the wheel turning by saying, "You can learn your new piano piece perfectly and play it for Daddy tonight to thank him for taking us to the movies." Or, "We must get the house cleaned up and have dinner right on time for Daddy tonight because he is working so hard for the money he gives us to buy things with."

In this way we have eliminated any suggestion of the parental self-pity or martyrdom which so often creeps into attempts to teach appreciation, and have kept from doing that fatal thing of holding up our own acts for praise.

And, here I might add that seeing that Daddy's kindnesses to the children are appreciated, that Brother notices Sister's thoughtful deed, and that I, myself, do not let a chance for appreciation slip by, have been among the happiest of all my experiences in "mothering" and have taught me more things I needed to know about gratitude than I could have learned in any other way.

The years have slipped past quickly, and I am deeply grateful that I have had the opportunity to pass along my father's and mother's sacrifices for me by making a few of my own for the next generation of parents.

(Mrs.) L. G. M.

* * *

To Keep Children Amused at Home

California

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Parent Column and have received many useful ideas from its letters.

I would like to contribute several ideas which I have found successful, to keep small children amused at home.

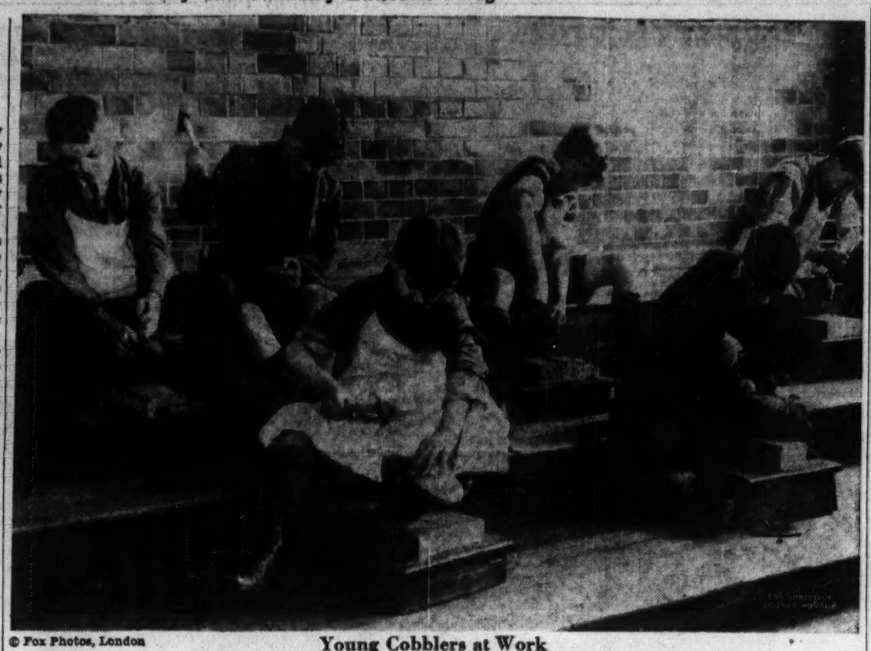
I have a girl and two boys, aged three, five and eight. They all enjoy playing with water so I have built what we call a boat pond. It is about 4 feet wide and 1 foot deep. They can build cities around it, build boats, sail mechanical speed boats or even go wading. It took me only about three hours in all to make the pond and cost less than $1. Any woman could make one.

Another pastime which they all enjoy is to string dried cantaloupe seeds. The seeds can be dyed if desired and make attractive ornaments for the little folks.

My children each have a house built in the forks of the pepper tree in our backyard. Big brother's is up high, little brother's is lower and little sister's house is in the lowest fork, just about three feet from the lawn. They are always working on their tree houses trying to improve them and see who can make the best one.

I keep my children so occupied with making things and doing things that they seldom ask to go away to play. I would rather keep them at home while they are so little.

(Mrs.) C. C.



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Young Cobblers at Work

These schoolboys have learned how to mend shoes in a workmanlike manner. They are pupils of the Defoe Road School, Tooting, London. As a project they have been collecting worn boots and shoes, and when they have repaired them as part of their training in this trade, the footgear is given to needy persons.

Craft Work for Retarded Child

Vermont Program Supplies Teacher With Materials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Burlington, Vt.

IN RURAL Vermont the retarded school child is beginning to receive special attention under an extension program. Boxes of handicraft material containing samples of different things that may be made by subnormal children are being sent to elementary teachers, especially in the rural schools, for use in their classrooms. Patterns and instruction sheets are included, and the objects to be made can readily be used to supplement regular school work.

Prof. Sara M. Holbrook of the department of education of the University of Vermont is developing this service. The experiment is the outgrowth of a small exhibit made a few years ago at a Vermont State Teachers' Convention. This exhibit brought so many inquiries from teachers in Vermont and other states that, with federal funds available, the work has been greatly expanded. Indeed, it is difficult to supply the large demand.

The aim is to enable the teacher who has one or more retarded children in a class of normal children to give the retarded ones the best possible education under the circumstances. Five objectives are set forth: 1. To keep the retarded child a part of his group as much as possible. 2. To provide a means whereby the non-reader can acquire a fund of information. 3. To give value to his activities so that he may feel no inferiority or uselessness in the class. 4. To utilize the child's ability to the fullest, whether in mental or manual work. 5. To lay exceptional stress on visual imagery.

The importance of giving the child an assignment within the class assignment instead of special work by himself is recognized. The objects to be made, therefore, concern themselves with reading, geography, history, nature work, wood work and kindred manual arts. They are made of simple, inexpensive materials, easily obtainable, such as paper, cardboard, old rubber tires, scrap lead and tin cans. The results are ingenious, attractive and often useful. The most expensive objects cost 10 or 12 cents, and the only implements necessary, aside from shears and other usual accessories of a schoolroom, are a 10-cent coping saw and a small vise.

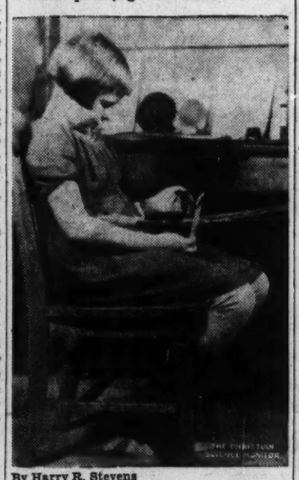
Among the goods which the children weave are oilcloth and paper mats, purses, Indian work, scarves, sweaters and dresses. The hand looms used are of home construction, manufactured out of cardboard, broom handles and other available materials. Shuttles can easily be whittled out of small pieces of wood. Puppet heads, fashioned of soaked newspaper, flour and paint; rubber tire animals of a tube toy nature; lead flower holders, employing a strip of lead, shears and a pencil around which to roll the lead—all add variety to this handicraft work.

A complete rhythm orchestra, with tin cans for drums, bent curtain rods for triangles, bells or jingles on a round candy box for tambourines, is another achievement. Potato printing for covers is accomplished with a carved potato used as a die. Zoo, farm and circus animals, ships, wigwams, airplanes, bookholders, bird houses are among the innumerable objects made from odd scraps of old wood.

All of the work is educational in nature, teaching mental and physical co-ordination, and to a large extent its construction and assembling is applied to lesson study. A sample box of models is sent out to each school requesting it, and may be kept for two weeks. A permament exhibit for the benefit of visiting teachers is kept at the university. In addition, Professor Holbrook conducts a class in methods to train prospective teachers in the work.

By Harry L. Stevens

Upper—Seat Work to Supplement and Reinforce Previous Training. The Girl Is Weaving Colored Table Mats on a Simple Frame. Lower—Objects Made by Spongex, Including Toy Animals, Bath Sandals and a Marionette.



By Harry R. Stevens

Working With Colors on an Easy Weaving Contrivance Is Satisfying to This Child.

Arabic Seminar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Princeton, N. J.

A summer seminar in Arabic and Islamic studies is now being held at Princeton University. The course is said to be the first of its kind offered in the Oriental field and is designed primarily for scholars in fields influenced by Islamic and Arabic civilization. Sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies, the seminar is under the direction of Professor Philip K. Hitti, associate professor of Semitic Literature at Princeton.

The curriculum consists of one basic course, "Islamic Culture and Arabic Literature," in which the emphasis is placed upon the contributions of the Arabic-speaking peoples to science and literature. Courses are also being offered on the Arabic, Turkish, and Persian languages, and there is a course on the development and achievements of the Ottoman empire and one on Islamic art.

The seminar is designed, according to Professor Hitti, "to meet the needs of advanced scholars in fields peripheral to the Arab world, including historians of Europe and the Near East, medievalists, Byzantinists, historians of the fine arts and of science, students of philosophy and religion, political scientists, and others who—at present engaged in teaching or research—have become convinced of the necessity of acquiring competence in the Arabic-Islamic phases of their respective subjects."

"A liberal education is incomplete without some acquaintance with Arabic thought," Professor Hitti said. "Between the middle of the eighth and the end of the twelfth centuries, the Arabs were admittedly the most enlightened people in the world. In astronomy, medicine, philosophy, mathematics and other sciences, these people not only transmitted the ancient lore of Greece, Persia and India to the Latin west, but they added to it their own original contribution. Through Spain and Sicily, which they held for centuries, and through Syria during the period of the Crusades, their literary and scientific contributions found their way into Europe and played an important part in stimulating its Renaissance.

"Today," according to Professor Hitti, "Arabic is the living language of 50,000,000 persons and the religious language of 200,000,000 more. There is hardly a country in eastern Europe, Asia and Africa that does not have its Moslem problem. The newly rising nationalities of the Near East and the ever-increasing commercial and diplomatic relations with Arabic-speaking lands enhance the value and the importance of Arabic and Islamic studies."

Nineteen educational institutions are represented among the 35 persons admitted to the seminar, and six different nations, Canada, Germany, Lithuania, Egypt, Syria and the United States.

Women Enter Oxford Union

Admitted to Social as Well as Academic Privileges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oxford, Eng.

ONE by one the barriers that hinder women at England's older universities are being broken down. The latest victory has been won at the Oxford Union, which is said to be the most famous university club in the world, having numbered among its presidents such men as Gladstone, Birkenhead, Lord Curzon, Hilaire Belloc, John Buchan, Anthony Hope, Lords Oxford and Asquith, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and innumerable others of similar repute. It has for some time been the last undisputed stronghold of masculinity in Oxford, for, in its long history of 112 years, it has been an exclusively male institution, no women guests having on any pretext whatsoever been permitted to linger within its precincts.

But now all that is somewhat changed. After prolonged debate, earnest consideration, and exhaustive analysis, the Union has opened certain of its rooms for the entertainment of the women friends of its members. The first step in this development was taken at one of the Union's celebrated weekly term-time debates, when a motion was proposed that women should be admitted to lunch, tea, and dinner in the Union's dining-room. This was carried by 220 votes to 195, whereupon the president ruled that the majority was insufficient to carry an amendment to the Union's rules. But he was uneasy about his decision, and a committee of three ex-presidents was set up to consider the question, with the result that the president's decision was overruled. Women, therefore, may now be seen, for the first time in history, pacing the corridors of the Union.

The room which has been set aside for their especial use is, it must be confessed, a rather bare and Spartan place. Lord Birkenhead used to maintain that the rooms of the Union were the equal in comfort of those of any London West End club. But he never saw the dining-room. It has none of the leisured opulence of the men's lounges, no suggestion of the ease which the roomy armchairs give to the libraries, no hint of the magnificence of the marble staircase in the Union's new buildings. Just a few kitchen tables, with a few hard oak chairs, and a somewhat irrelevant radio—that is all. Perhaps the Union, in its gallant way, thinks that the presence of ladies makes other decorations unnecessary.

This partial opening of the Union to women will not be set down in history as a landmark in women's educational progress. Nevertheless, it is an event not without its own special significance. The story of women's assault upon the walls and privileges of Oxford began a long time ago. In 1879 the first two women's colleges, Somerville and Lady Margaret Hall, were founded. Eight years later what subsequently became St. Hugh's College was established. Four years before that, Honor Moderations, and the Final Honors Schools of Modern History, Mathematics, and Natural Science, had been opened to women, and in 1888 the Final Honors School of Literae Humaniores admitted them to its examinations. To mark the importance of the occasion, a bonfire was lit on Boar's Hill. In 1920 women were granted degrees upon precisely the same terms as men. So it will be seen that, academically speaking, women have for some time enjoyed a practical equality with men.

But Oxford is not only an academic place. It is a social center. It is a place where one lives as well as studies, goes to parties, joins clubs, and meets people. Books and lectures form only a half—perhaps not the more important half—of Oxford life. But they are the half into which women have the more thoroughly entered, because they are the only section which can be formally opened by statutes and regulations. For this reason, every step that makes women more completely a part of the fabric of Oxford social life becomes of considerable significance, because it brings nearer the complete realization of the aim which the opening of examinations and courses was only intended to serve—namely, the unqualified sharing between women and men alike of the entire heritage which Oxford has handed down the centuries. And such a step is the admission of women as guests of the Union.

H. H.

A New Kind of Ph.D.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass.

A new product to be offered in the educational market is a Ph. D. degree in "History of Science and Learning," which can now be obtained at Harvard University. While nearly all the present fields of study are clogged with more students than can be absorbed by the community, President James B. Conant assures prospective candidates that the demand for teachers of intellectual history exceeds the supply.

Though branded already as the hardest degree in the university, scholars who master six major fields and learn the technique of both historical and scientific investigation as well, are assured of jobs. The degree was established, Dr. Conant said, "to satisfy the increasing demand for teachers of the history of ideas and of systematized knowledge. The call for such teachers in American colleges far exceeds the supply because of the lack of specialized graduate studies leading to a degree such as Harvard will offer."

Vacation Activities For Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE out-of-doors not only is the children's playground, but also serves as their museum, stocked with an endless variety of wonders. Understanding, the golden key that unlocks many a treasure house, is often the one thing needful to admit the erstwhile young naturalist to a deep and satisfying enjoyment of nature's beautiful wonderland.

Happy experiences in the field of nature study are, to a certain extent, within the reach of the great army of young folk who are spending the summer months in the city. If Mother and Junior have access, even occasionally, to the city park, and especially to forest, field or stream, sufficient data can be secured and enough materials collected to keep the youngster happily employed for a time, in classifying and arranging his specimens and in securing further data from the wealth of charmingly written and beautifully illustrated books on nature and children's magazines or from the comprehensive encyclopedias which may be found in the children's rooms in modern libraries. It is the good pleasure of librarians to direct the young student to the material that is best suited to his requirements.

Definite Purpose

Children love to work with a definite purpose in view. Building a natural science museum will afford Junior an important reason for his activities and furthermore, such an enterprise holds possibilities for much expansion.

In the home where space is at a premium, a corner in the attic, in the basement or possibly in the garage will do. The preparation of his own exhibition cases will give the young carpenter pleasant, as well as worth-while occupation. The ever-available orange crate may be fitted with extra partitions to form shelves and when finished with point, stain, shellac, paper or cloth, it unobtrusively fits into a corner with pleasing effect. For choice exhibits, show cases with "glass" fronts can be constructed from attractively decorated small boxes of cardboard or wood, with cellophane pasted over the front, after the exhibit is arranged. Neatly fitted strips of paper should be pasted to the sides of the box to cover the raw edges of the cellophane. The simulated glass front lends an air of importance that appeals strongly to children.

Leads Further

To the uninitiated the question of subject matter and procedure may seem perplexing. Confusion will be avoided at the outset if a single hobby is pursued. Success with the initial adventure, however simple, will tend to lead on to further and more complex undertakings.

One young naturalist has developed an absorbing interest in tropical fish. His extensive knowledge of their habits and proper care is equaled by the deep delight which he derives from his lively pets. A girl, with her father's co-operation, made an exhibit of waxed leaves while a collection of beautifully pressed and mounted sedges afforded a mature student of nature much satisfaction.

Collecting, identifying, pressing, mounting and labeling leaves, flowers, grasses, mosses or ferns offer rich rewards in the way of delightful out-of-door recreation, research, and artistic achievement and the exhibits which result will add much to the interest and beauty of the home museum. Collecting minerals and rocks may also prove an exciting quest and the classification of specimens will certainly require some research, while a little experimenting will convince one that such a collection may be truly beautiful.

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Bugle at Sunrise

THIS morning there was no wind, no slightest drifting of the summer mist over the shallow valley. Up the hill, among the deep green of the apple trees, there was a stirring of birds; somewhere beyond, the red morning sun hid behind rose-petal clouds. And then, as one drowsed in the hushed morning calm, there was a bugle call. It marched and lifted clear, with a gay lilting call to it. And for a moment there was a bewildered groping in time. One knew that this was Jaalam, in this year; one knew that the bugler was Lee's son, Lucius. In imagination one saw him, in the pasture above the lake, sending his long notes quavering over the waking town—a freckled, tow-headed boy, the red morning casting high lights on his battered bugle, winking in the dew on the feathered pasture grasses. He blew, and the bugle notes echoed over the mist; the Scouts, next week, were going to camp. One knew all that. But struggling with it, and overcoming it, was another conviction.

For there had been other bugles calling in the morning mist. And, remembering these mornings half drowsily, one caught their essence, their very feeling, distilled and clarified now through the alchemy of time. There was, as the sun swam higher and sent its first long rays through the apple boughs, a swift memory of something long hidden, long forgotten.

For suddenly one remembered this town of Blois. There had, to be sure, been Le Havre, and Southampton, and Liverpool before that, and the long green coasts of the Irish Sea sliding past through a sunlit June day. But these were things seen in passing; here, for a time, we were to pause. Our overseas eyes took in the twisted, narrow streets, the stone houses with queer windows in this, our first foreign town. Even the rounded cobbles underfoot were queer as we marched through, and up the long straight road to the caserne with its three vast barracks fronting the graveled court.

* * *

REMEMBERING THAT, ONE catches the cool scent of the high barrack rooms, and the echoing corridors and stairs. Before the buildings clipped and rounded trees stood at attention; one remembers talking there, at night, with the high stars silent beyond the quiet leaves. That lingers—the quiet, the small voices lost in the great square, the dark figures passing. Now and again, far to the north, there was a dim flickering like heat lightning beyond the horizon. Talk went on, spurred heels were brisk on the gravel; thought tended inevitably toward that faint and distant flicker. There was no fear of it, but there was a groping, a question. We had, it seemed, grown to maturity under the shifting will-o'-the-wisp beyond the skyline. But it had been distant, been overseas; now it was there, within sight. Our talk was sober; it was time to consider all that, to come to some understanding.

And one remembers the town, too. There was the modern fringe of straight streets and ample gardens, of high, cool houses of white stone, their mansard roofs seen through greenery. One left that, and came to narrow ways that twisted and turned and broke into stone steps. There were glimpses of courtyards, of slate roofs and clustered chimney pots. For here the high bluff along the placid Loire dips and breaks; between the bulk of the cathedral and the château lies the old town in its hollow, spilling toward the broad silver reaches of the river. All that we came to know; and again and again we came to the château and, passing under the lacework of the portal, with the stone horseman riding in state in the niche above it, came to the courtyard and the spiral stairway, in the wing built by Francis I. Here, inexplicably, there comes the scent, the color, of yellow roses. There were none, but the impression is that—of honey-colored stone in the strong sunlight, mounting in a sweeping spiral of beauty, flowering in a lingering sweetness. Slowly, with the passing days, what one sought became clearer.

* * *

IT BECAME CLEARER still as we came to know the land about. We drove to Chambord in a bobbing pony cart behind a plump white horse—across the long bridge, through neat fields silent under the high sky, past small villages clustered at crossroads. There comes a memory of the incredible roof, the stone garden of spires and turrets above the round towers; one remembers the names and dates scratched there, the high, cool, barren rooms, the double circular stairway. All this was part of the pattern; so too were the tended woods, the wheat fields golden under the summer sun, the farms with high trimmed poplars and pollarded willows, with geese and turkeys herded by bent old men. One began, now, to see more than the caserne, and the town drowsing beside the silver-sanded Loire.

But chiefly, now, one remembers the people. There were the pert-nosed, bright-eyed small boys about the château and the river bank, a shrill cloud about the grilled gateway of the caserne, between the two guard-houses. Somehow one remembers them best, a blue army cap, always too large, on their cropped round heads, trousers and blouse thriftily protected by black pinafores. One wonders what Lucius, blowing bugle calls in the morning mist, would make of a black pinafore. There were shop keepers—Monsieur voluble and kindly behind the counter, Madame smiling and shrewd at the desk behind the grille. One remembers the market, and women in white caps and billowing aprons. There was the old chap who cut corks, his bent fingers deft with the shining, keen knife; the limping, cheerful man, butterfly ribbon of the *réforme* at lapel, who was guide at the château; the round man, all smiles and incomprehensible directions, at the livery stable. One remembers the white-haired pair, met in the yellow evening light beside the river, who invited us home. There were stiff chairs, and many pictures in heavy gilt frames, much talk above tinkling piano music—talk of etchings and of bread tickets, of rivers and the Duke of Guise, of, inevitably, the running flicker of heat lightning to the north. And in a pause in the music there was a swift glance between the two. His precise black shoulders shrugged slightly; "They do not understand!" Music tinkled again, and we came back to the Duke of Guise.

* * *

BUT I THINK that we did understand. For from all of it, while the boy's sweet bugle notes echoed through the rosy gray, there now distilled one abiding impression. That was of quiet and steady brown eyes, of clear and dignified voices, of a certainty, in these people of Blois, of something that had been, at first, beyond our ken. But now we too knew something of that. There were Counts of Blois under Charlemagne; the dragon beaks of Norse ships had threaded the silver shallows of the Loire and ebbed with its currents; from these winding streets below the cathedral and the château Joan of Arc had marched to deliver Orleans. They had seen much, these people of Blois with their clear eyes and steady voices—trouble and greatness, swirling currents and times of calm when the river mirrored quiet skies. The river rose; and again it fell. It flooded, and it ebbed. Kings passed; they left stone chiseled to song, but below carven porcupines and salamanders their hearths were cold; now blond *sous-lieutenants de l'armée américaine* came to look at them. This had been. But as they lingered they saw, too, what had been and still was—the town spilling down the narrow valley, the bright river, the fields fruitful with wheat, the orchards green and heavy, the people gracious of tongue, untroubled of eye. There was here a permanence, deep founded, unshaken. Heat lightning flickered beyond the horizon; that was an affair of moment, but it passed; it passed like water slipping over the golden sands. Still the river ran.

And to wake in the summer dawn was to know that. One remembers a bugle calling down the misty corridors of sleep, sweet, and shrill and insistent. Another joined, and another as they swung to a gay tune; drums pattered and drubbed, tripped and recovered and crashed; "and the bumblebee bass drum boomed beneath." They marched, and the lilt dwindled and echoed in the misty barrack yard and came again. The tune mocked the shadows of night; it skirled and tossed pennons above the rattle of drums, the thumping thunder of the bass; and the cool air was sweet and fresh. At heat lighting beyond the horizon one could look steadily, with understanding. For here was morning, the summer sun, a new day.

One would always wake like that.

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PORTRAIT OF MR. AND MRS. ANGERSTEIN: *An Oil Painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence in the Louvre, Paris*

WHAT Holbein was to the court of Henry VIII, Thomas Lawrence was to the courts of George III and George IV. Although at the age of five years he was already making portraits in pencil or chalks, it was only at the age of nine that he finally decided to become a painter.

Lawrence's brilliant and flattering coloring, which increased the beauty of the women and softened the features of the men, made him a favorite with all. He became the idol of the English aristocracy. At the end of the eighteenth century, kings and queens, lords and ladies, diplomats and statesmen passed through his studio. Thanks to Lawrence, we know them all. Without realizing it, this painter, who in vain attempted historic paintings, became a valuable contributor to the pages of history by making the portraits of the men and women of his day. His paintings of the allied sovereigns, their statesmen and generals, from the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia to Blücher,—of all the "heroes" who from far and near had helped to bring about the fall of the Eagle, the enemy of England, formed the commencement of the Waterloo Gallery at Windsor Castle. Lawrence's reputation became European. He painted in Vienna, Rome and Paris.

Engène Delacroix regarded Lawrence with an admiration akin to that which he felt for the greatest masters. He recognized in him "a true painter" and wrote in his journal while visiting in London: "The gracious urbanity of Lawrence is truly that of a 'painter of princes.' His portraits, notwithstanding a tendency to overimitate the school of Reynolds, are in some respects superior to those of Van Dyck himself. The eyes of Lawrence's women have a sparkle and their half-opened lips a charm that are inimitable. His personages really live; they look as if they could walk and move about."

This painting hangs in the Louvre, in a wing of the gallery devoted chiefly to furniture and tapestries, but where are to be found a number of masterpieces of the English and French schools. It is one of the most celebrated portraits of Lawrence. The coloring is exceedingly rich and harmonious, the landscape effectively seen in the distance through the open window, and the whole painting is of a rich and admirable character. An art critic has said that it expresses an intensity of life which the greatest masters have not surpassed. The models, Mr. and Mrs. Angerstein, were well known in London; she for her beauty, he as a patron and lover of the fine arts, and one whom Lawrence referred to as his "very first friend." His valuable collection of pictures, acquired to a great extent with the assistance of Sir Thomas Lawrence and purchased in large part by the British Government, formed the nucleus of the National Gallery.

The Very Stones Seem to Sprout

ENGLAND is like the margin of a spring-run, near its source—always green, always cool, always moist, comparatively free from frost in winter and from drought in summer. The spring-run to which it owes this character is the Gulf stream, which brings out of the pit of the southern ocean what the fountain brings out of the bowels of the earth—a uniform temperature, low but constant; a fog in winter, a cloud in summer. The spirit of gentle, fertilizing summer rain perhaps never took such tangible and topographical shape before. Cloud-evolved, cloud-enveloped, cloud-protected, it fills the eye of the American traveler with a vision of greenness such as he has never before dreamed of; a greenness born of perpetual May, tender, untarnished, ever renewed and as uniform and all-pervading as the rain-drops that fall, covering mountain, cliff, and vale alike. The softened, rounded, full outlines given to our landscape by a deep fall of snow is given to the English by this depth of vegetable mold and this all-prevailing verdure which it supports. Indeed, it is caught upon the shelves and projections of the rocks as if it fell from the clouds,—a kind of green snow,—and it clings to their rough or slanting sides like moist flakes. In the little valleys and chasms it appears to lie deepest. Only the peaks and broken rocky crests of the highest Scotch and Cumberland mountains are bare. Adown their treeless sides the moist, fresh greenness fairly drips. Grass, grass, grass, and evermore grass. Is there another country under the sun so becushioned, becarpeted, and becurtained with grass? Even the woods are full of grass, and I have seen them mowing in a forest. Grass grows upon the rocks, upon the walls, on the tops of the old castles, on the roofs of the houses. Turf used as capping to a stone fence thrives and blooms as if upon the ground. There seems to be a deposit from the atmosphere,—a slow but steady accumulation of a black, peaty mold upon all reposed surfaces,—that by and by supports some of the lower or cryptogamous forms of vegetation. These decay and add to the soil, till thus in time grass and other plants will grow. The walls of the old castles and cathedrals support a variety of plant life. On Rochester Castle I saw two or three species of large wild flowers growing one hundred feet from the ground, and tempting the tourist to perilous reachings and climbings to get them. The very stones seem to sprout. My companion made a sketch of a striking group of red and white flowers blooming far up on one of the buttresses of Rochester Cathedral. . . . If the rains were not occasionally heavy enough to clean them off, I have no doubt that the roofs of all buildings in England would in a few years be covered with turf, and that daisies and buttercups would bloom upon them. How quickly all new buildings take on the prevailing look of age and mellowness.—From "Nature in England," by JOHN BURROUGHS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

True Imperialism or Sovereignty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY of the military and political leaders who have held high places in the world's history have been strongly imperialistic in their ambitions and accomplishments, frequently not only dominating their own nations but attempting to conquer other nations as well. Sometimes these ambitious rulers have had large numbers of followers who were attracted to them by the hope of plunder or position, by the lure of adventure, or by the tinsel glory with which aggressive campaigns are generally surrounded.

The world's outstanding example of imperialism was the Roman Empire, which at one time embraced practically all of the then known world. Speaking broadly, it may be said to be characteristic of the imperialistic type of thought—whether operating primarily in the realm of militarism, politics, or economics—to seek to extend its rule over ever-widening areas, its object being to make its dominion universal, embracing all nations and all departments of human activity.

Such imperialistic tendencies are in opposition to those that are democratic in nature, the latter standing for self-government and cooperation between individuals and nations. But there can be no clash between true imperialism or sovereignty and true democracy; for true sovereignty is the rule of the one omniscient, omnipresent, omnipotent God; and real self-government is the conscious reflection of the one God, or Spirit.

As the evils of imperialism seem to be manifesting themselves throughout the world today, it will be helpful to see what light Christian Science throws upon the problem. A very little study of the Bible and of the writings of Mary Baker Eddy reveals the fact that there is a true sovereignty embracing and ruling all creation in one universal dominion. This is, of course, the empire of Mind, Spirit, peopled only by spiritual beings, and ruled in perfect harmony by an all-wise and all-powerful God. False imperialism, based upon selfishness, ambition, and a material sense of authority and power, is shown to be simply the counterfeit of the true sovereignty of Spirit.

Discussing the nature of evil and the law of opposites in her book "Unity of Good," Mrs. Eddy says (p. 53): "Now a lie takes its pattern from Truth, by reversing Truth. So evil and all its forms are inverted good. God never made them; but the lie must say He made them, or it would not be evil." And again, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, she says (pp. 367, 368): "Because Truth is omnipotent in goodness, error, Truth's opposite, has no might. Evil is but the counterpoise of nothingness. The greatest wrong is but a supposititious opposite of the highest right." Likewise, the Bible, from Genesis to Revelation, points unerringly to the existence of the kingdom of Spirit, over which "the Lord God omnipotent reigneth." And many times, in many ways, it is shown that God rules over all.

What, then, can be done by us today to overcome the present and threatened evils of perverse imperialism? In the first place, we should come to a speedy realization that, as shown above, such activities are but the assumed reversal of the sovereignty of Spirit. And this leads us directly to the conclusion that we must transfer our allegiance from the false to the true, from matter to Spirit. Not that we must renounce our loyalty to country or ruler, but that we should acknowledge the existence of the spiritual kingdom, the sovereignty of Spirit, and our spiritual citizenship in that kingdom.

This we must do as individuals, for the nation is but the sum of its individual citizens. There could be no evil imperialism, autocracy, or dictatorship, if these qualities were eliminated from individual human consciousness. Every time one replaces a selfish, dominating thought in his own consciousness with an unselfish, loving motive and act, he is deserting the standard of a false imperialism and taking his place in the ranks of the army of the Lord. Indeed, the problem is one that cannot be left exclusively to statesmen or public leaders to solve. We come inescapably face to face with it in the multitude of our daily tasks and contacts, no matter how humble these may be. And the multiplied harvest of individual victories over aggressiveness and selfishness in humble homes may be more effective than many victories on the battlefield, in bringing peace to the world. Nor must we forget the joy of conscious accomplishment in these unseen, unapplauded victories over the claims of aggressive power; for "bright and imperishable glories" (Science and Health, p. 246) far outweigh the swiftly fading pleasures of self-assertion and domination.

How beautifully and effectively Mrs. Eddy handles this great subject of universal divine power and its counterfeit! What a sense of peace and unassailable security, right in the midst of the world's upheavals and uncertainties, floods our consciousness as we read her words in Science and Health (p. 565), "The impersonation of the spiritual idea had a brief history in the earthly life of our Master; but 'of his kingdom there shall be no end,' for Christ, God's idea, will eventually rule all nations and peoples—imperatively, absolutely, finally—with divine Science."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

A Pool

A POOL
Can hold planets
On its tranquil bosom;
Yet the slightest wind will shatter
Its grasp.

—HENRI DE WITT SAYLOR, in *The Lantern*.

L'Impérialisme ou la Souveraineté véritables

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PARMI les chefs militaires et politiques qui jouèrent, semble-t-il, un grand rôle dans l'histoire du monde, beaucoup se sont montrés fortement impérialistes sous le double rapport des ambitions et des actes; dans bien des cas, non contents de dominer leur propre peuple, ils ont voulu conquérir d'autres nations. Quelquefois ces maitres ambitieux ont été suivis par des foules qu'attirait tantôt l'espoir du butin ou des places, tantôt le goût des aventures, ou bien encore la fausse gloire dont s'entourent généralement les campagnes agressives.

L'ancien Empire romain, qui jadis embrassait la presque totalité du monde connu, offre l'exemple le plus frappant de ce qu'on nomme l'impérialisme. D'une manière générale, on peut dire que soit dans le domaine du militarisme, soit dans celui de la politique ou de l'économique, le pensée impérialiste voudrait étendre son pouvoir sur des régions toujours plus vastes: elle a pour objectif la domination universelle qui engloberait tous les peuples et toutes les branches de l'activité humaines.

Ces tendances impérialistes sont contraires aux aspirations démocratiques, qui sont en faveur de l'autonomie et de la coopération parmi les hommes ou les peuples. Mais il ne saurait y avoir conflit entre l'impérialisme ou la souveraineté véritables et la vraie démocratie; car si la souveraineté véritable est l'empire du seul Dieu omniscient, omniprésent, tout-puissant, l'autonomie réelle est la réflexion consciente de l'unique Dieu, de l'Esprit.

A l'heure actuelle, les maux de l'impérialisme semblent se manifester dans maintes parties du monde; aussi ferons-nous bien de voir quelle lumière la Science Chrétienne jette sur ce problème. L'étude de la Bible et des ouvrages de Mary Baker Eddy révèle bientôt le fait qu'il existe une souveraineté véritable qui comprend et gouverne toute la création dans un seul empire universal. Cet empire est naturellement celui de l'Entendement, de l'Esprit; il n'est peuplé que d'êtres spirituels, et c'est un Dieu absolument sage et puissant qui le gouverne dans une harmonie parfaite. Le faux impérialisme repose sur l'égoïsme, sur l'ambition, sur un sens matériel d'autorité et de pouvoir; c'est donc simplement une contrefaçon de la souveraineté véritable qui appartient à l'Esprit.

Dans un ouvrage intitulé *Unity of Good*, Mrs. Eddy discute entre autres la nature du mal et la loi des contraires, disant à ce sujet (p. 53): "Or un mensonge se règle sur la Vérité, dont il prend la contrepartie. Ainsi le mal et toutes ses formes sont l'inverse du bien. Dieu ne les a jamais créés; mais le mensonge doit prétendre qu'il les a créés, sinon ce ne serait plus le mal." En outre, aux pages 367 et 368 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy a ce passage: "Parce que la Vérité est omnipotente en bonté, l'erreur, le contraire de la Vérité, n'a aucune puissance. Le mal n'est que le contrepoids du néant. Le plus grand mal n'est que l'opposé hypothétique du plus haut bien." La Bible à son tour, de la Genèse à l'Apocalypse, indique de la manière la plus certaine l'existence du royaume de l'Esprit, sur lequel règne "le Seigneur, notre Dieu, le Tout-Puissant." A diverses reprises et de bien des manières, les Écritures nous montrent que Dieu gouverne toutes choses.

Que pouvons-nous donc faire aujourd'hui pour vaincre les maux qu'un impérialisme pervers inflige ou menace d'infliger aux hommes? En premier lieu, il nous faut voir sans délai que comme on l'a dit plus haut, ces activités sont seulement l'opposé hypothétique de la souveraineté de l'Esprit. Ceci nous amène directement à la conclusion que notre hommage doit s'adresser non plus à ce qui est faux, mais à ce qui est vrai: il doit passer de la matière à l'Esprit. Devons-nous cesser d'être fidèles à notre pays ou à son chef? Non, mais il nous faut reconnaitre l'existence du royaume spirituel—la souveraineté de l'Esprit—et notre qualité spirituelle de citoyens dans ce royaume.

Ce travail doit se faire individuellement, car la nation n'est que l'ensemble des citoyens qui la composent. Il ne pourrait y avoir d'impérialisme, d'autocratie ou de dictature néfastes si ces caractéristiques étaient exclues de la conscience humaine individuelle. Chaque fois que dans notre propre conscience, nous remplaçons une pensée égoïste, autoritaire, par un mobile et un acte pleins d'amour ou de générosité, nous abandonnons l'étendard d'un faux impérialisme pour nous ranger sous les drapeaux de l'Éternel. En vérité, ce problème ne concerne pas exclusivement les hommes d'État ou les personnes influentes. Si humbles que puissent être nos travaux et nos contacts, nous le rencontrons inévitablement au cours de notre tâche quotidienne. Pour apporter la paix au monde, les multiples victoires gagnées, dans des milieux modestes, sur l'égoïme et les tendances agressives peuvent être plus efficaces que bien des succès militaires. N'oublions pas non plus la joie que donne la conscience d'une victoire invisible et sans ovation, remportée sur les prétentions du pouvoir agressif; car les "magnificences resplendissantes et impérissables" (*Science et Santé*, p. 246) sont bien supérieures aux plaisirs éphémères de la domination et de l'orgueil.

Mrs. Eddy traite d'une manière à la fois effective et superbe le grand sujet du divin pouvoir universel et de sa contrefaçon. Même au sein des bouleversements et des incertitudes dont souffre le monde, nous ressentons une paix et une sécurité inattaquables lorsque nous lisons ces paroles de *Science et Santé* (p. 565): "La personnification de l'idée spirituelle fut de courte durée dans la vie terrestre de notre Maitre; mais 'son règne n'aura point de fin,' car le Christ, l'idée de Dieu, régira finalement toutes les nations et tous les peuples—impérativement, absolument, définitivement—avec la Science divine."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Chinese Shadow Play

BOWING,
Strutting,
Strolling
In moving black and white,
The silhouettes are posturing
Across the lighted screen:
Sworded heroes,
Bearded sages,
Romping clowns
And mincing ladies—
Little filigrees of shadow,
Figments of an ancient drama.
Like the gongs that clash in concert,
Like the drums that beat in tempo,
They are figures
Minus color
Matched to rhythm
Minus music.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

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Slight Price Gains Send Many Stocks to New Highs for Year

Commodity a
Money Marke

Stocks Exhibit Steady Tone In Quiet Dealings

By Forrest Price

Nothing to get excited about. Stocks just ambled along today. They did not make much progress in any direction.

It was a steady affair with some irregularity here and there where mild selling brought lower prices. But there were a lot of ups. There also was quite a sprinkling of new highs for the year.

In the two-hour session 550,000 shares changed hands.

Price changes were largely of fractional character, and yet slight gains in many instances were sufficient to elevate prices to new high levels.

General Motors, for instance, had only a small fractional advance, and yet it moved into new high territody for the year.

American Car & Foundry preferred which had a big jump in yesterday's late market rose 2% to a new high. The common also advanced to a new high by advancing more than a point.

The rails showed a tendency to edge forward again.

Gainers included General American Transport, General Steel Castings preferred, Chrysler, Electric Power & Light isues, Timkin, Westinghouse Airbrake, Yellow Truck preferred, Jones & Laughlin preferred, Louisville & Nashville, Marlin Rockwell and Pittsburgh United preferred.

Losses were sustained by United Fruit, West Penn Electric preferred, Chicago Mail Order, Pure Oil preferred, Cerro de Pasco.

In the bond department there was better buying of the rail liens. Some issues improved to the extent of a point or more. Few important price changes were shown by the first grade loans. The U. S. Governments were somewhat mixed. Among the foreigners Italian bonds continued to improve.

Better weather conditions in the wheat country brought lower prices for wheat at Chicago. Corn moved narrowly. Cotton at New York was lower on liquidation, partly induced by better weather reports and partly due to lower cables.

One of the most convincing proofs of improving business and returning confidence is to be found in increased real estate operations. Although at this time of year a seasonal lull occurs sales activity is relatively high.

Of course, this is largely due to the plethora of money and low interest rates. Important institutions, banks and insurance companies have much difficulty in finding safe investments with satisfactory interest returns.

It is said that savings and loan associations advanced $187,000,000 on real estate during the months of March, April and May this year. This is an increase of 86 per cent, compared with the like period last year, and 100 per cent greater than in 1933.

Business Tendency Lower, Says Moody

NEW YORK, July 13—Statistics appearing during the week indicated a declining business tendency, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the income from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

Market Averages

Stocks (Compiled by the Associated Press)	30 Indust	15 Rails	15 Util	60 Stocks
Net change	D.1	A.3	D.1	
Saturday	62.3	23.3	32.7	45.4
Previous day	62.4	24.0	32.8	45.4
Month ago	60.8	24.4	31.0	44.2
Year ago	53.6	32.3	31.9	42.8
1935 high	62.5	27.6	33.4	45.5
1935 low	49.5	18.5	21.6	34.8
1934 high	61.4	43.0	40.6	51.4
1934 low	45.3	22.8	24.2	34.9
Movement of Recent Years				
1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9	16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	61.8
Bonds				

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Net change	A.2	D.2	D.1	D.1
Saturday	81.9	96.1	96.3	69.3
Previous day	80.9	98.2	96.4	69.4
Month ago	82.5	96.5	93.6	68.7
Year ago	89.4	90.3	88.3	64.8
1935 high	87.8	98.4	97.1	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1932 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1928 high	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
10 Low-Yield Bonds	101 1	98.9	102.9	100.5
Saturday				
Previous day				110.5
Month ago				110.5
Year ago				109.8
1935 high				107.5
1934 high	110.7	1935 low		107.5
1928 high	108.3	1934 low		99.1
	104.4	1932 low		86.8

D.—Decline. A.—Advance.

Phelps Dodge Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—An improvement program to cost $250,000, and be finished by Jan. 1, has been started at the Phelps Dodge Corporation's copper smelter here. Principal items of new equipment are a reverberatory furnace, 26x107 feet, and a waste-heat boiler to develop 2719 horsepower. According to General Manager P. G. Beckett, the object is not to increase smelting capacity, which is ample for present needs, but to raise operating efficiency and keep abreast of latest developments in metallurgical practice.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, 3 higher to 5 lower.

	High	Low	Last
November	84.4	84.4	83.8b
December	84.7	84.7	84.0b

b—Bid.

Larger Sugar Melt

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—The sugar melt of the 13 United States refiners from Jan. 1 to July 6 amounted to 2,180,000 long tons compared with 1,203,000 in the like period of 1934. Deliveries came to 1,975,000 tons compared with 1,883,000.

California Oregon Power

Net operating revenue, before provision for income taxes, of the California Oregon Power totaled $1,622,461 for the year ended May 31 as compared with last year's total of $1,541,760.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 13	Last July 12
114	110	Abraham & S pf	7	10	111¾	111¾	111¾	
7⅛	4¼	Adams Express		1500	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
33½	28	Adams Millis		200	31¾	31¾	31¾	31½
12⅜	4½	Advance Rumely		2500	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12
20½	18¾	Alaska-Juneau	.60†	400	18¾	18¼	18¾	18¾
17⅝	6¾	Alleghany pr pf (h)	7	100	10	10	10	
1¾	⅜	Alleghany Corp (h)		1500	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
30½	21	Allegh pr ww xxx (h)		100	4¾	4	4	4¼
180	125	Alleghany Steel	6	400	26	25¾	25¾	25¾
6¼	3½	Allied Chem		400	158½	158	158½	157½
23½	2⅛	Allied Stores		400	5	5	5	5
57⅝	12	Amal Leather		300	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
70¾	41½	Allis Chalmers	2	1100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
28½	48½	Am Ag Ch Del	2	100	46	46	46	46¼
13⅝	13½	Amerada		200	67¼	67	67	66¾
17⅜	6½	Am Bank Note		400	27½	27½	27½	27½
33¾	21	Am Crystal Sug		600	14½	14½	14½	14½
144	110	Am Brake S&F	4†	300	33¼	33	33¼	33¼
21¼	10	Am Can		100	146	146	146	139¼
33¾	25½	Am Car & Fdry		2400	21¼	20½	20¾	20
96	66	Am Car & F pf	3†	1200	53¾	53	53¾	50⅞
3⅝	2⅜	Am Chicle		100	89½	89½	89½	90
33¼	25½	Am Colortype		100	3	3	3	
3	2¼	Am Com Alcohol		1400	27¾	26¾	27¼	27⅛
5½	2¾	Am Encaustic (h)		100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5⅛	2	Am European		100	5¾	5¾	5¾	
29¼	14	Am & For Pow		100	27½	27½	27½	27½
23¼	12	Am & For Pow pf		100	27½	27½	27½	
37⅞	28⅝	Am & For Pow 6		100	20¾	20¾	20¾	27½
9⅜	3½	Am Ice pf	6	400	28	27½	28	20¾
34⅛	29¼	Am & For Pw 2pf	2.40	200	8½	8¼	8½	
4⅞	3	Am Home Pr		300	33¼	32¾	33¼	33¼
7¾	4½	Am Ice		100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7
20⅜	9	Am International		400	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	31¼
56½	32	Am Locomotive		1300	15⅜	15	15⅜	15
75⅛	41¼	Am Loco pf		800	50⅛	50	50½	50
24⅛	18½	Am Mach & Met	.80	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8
4½	1½	Am Mach & Pdy		300	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½
23¾	8¾	Am Power & Lt		3000	31¼	30¾	31¼	31¼
27⅞	16½	Am P&L 5% pf		400	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21½
16⅛	10½	Am P&L 6% pf		300	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	23¼
151	134½	Am Radiator	7	2500	15⅛	15	15	15
24	15¾	Am Radiator pf		10	151	151	151	151
87	66	Am Rolling Mill	5	1200	21⅜	21	21⅛	21¼
24⅛	18½	Am Safety Razor		100	87	87	87	86½
26½	20	Am Sum Tobacco	2	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅛
47⅛	31⅜	Am Shipbuilding		3000	31¾	31¼	31¼	31⅛
144	121	Am Smelt & Ref	7	1400	42¾	42½	42½	43¼
98½	74¾	Am Smelt & R pf	5	100	135	135	135	134
100¾	69¾	Am Tobacco B	7	1200	96⅛	93	93	95½
28⅛	5	Am Steel Fdries	2	1200	18½	17½	18	17⅜
130⅜	98⅞	Am Steel F pf	9	200	94	93¾	94	93¾
6¾	2½	Am Tel & Tel		1400	127¾	127½	127¾	127
19⅞	9	Am Type Fdrs (h)		300	2	1¾	2	2
14⅞	7⅛	Am Typ F pf (h)		200	15½	15¼	15½	15
74⅛	48	Am Wat W & E	6	400	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	10⅝
9⅜	4⅞	Am Waf 1pf		300	70¼	70¼	70¼	
46	31	Am Woolen		400	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
16⅛	8	Am Zinc L&S pf		400	40¾	40¼	40¾	
17⅝	12½	Anaconda Cop	.60	7400	16	15¾	15¾	16
44½	36	Anchor Cap	1†	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14½
70¾	55½	Archer Daniels	6	200	44¼	44	44	44
13⅝	7½	Armour Ill pr pf		100	61	61	61	61½
97	80⅞	Arnold Constable	6†	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜
55⅝	35⅜	Asso Dry Goods	2b	1600	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅜
37¼	19½	Asso Dry G 1pf		200	97	97	97	97
28	21⅜	Atchison T&SF	1	1400	50⅜	50	50	49⅝
73¼	45	Atl Coast Line		300	22½	22	22	22½
29¼	15	Atl Refining		500	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	25
14	5½	Atlas Tack		100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3¼	2¾	Auburn Auto		500	23	22⅜	23	23
		Austin Nichols		100	7½	7½	7½	23¼
		Aviation Corp N		900	3	2⅞	3	2¾
		—B—						
6⅝	1½	Baldwin Loco (h)		300	23¾	23¾	23¾	23
26¾	7½	Baldwin Loco pf (h)		100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11
15	7½	ralt & Ohio		100	11⅛	10⅜	11	10¾
17⅞	9⅛	Balt & Ohio pf		100	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
43	32	Barker Bros pf		20	41½	41½	41½	43
10⅝	5⅞	Barnsdall A		300	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
19	14½	Beatrice Cream	.50b	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
13½	11⅛	Belding Hem	.50b	700	12	12	12	11⅞
17½	11⅞	Bendix Aviation		2500	16⅜	16½	16½	16¼
43⅜	34	Best & Co	2	400	43¾	43¾	43¾	43½
34⅜	21⅜	Bethlehem Steel		2800	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	30¾
78½	53¾	Beth Steel pf		300	78	78	78	78⅛
26⅛	14¾	Bigelow Sanford	1b	70	20⅞	20⅜	20½	20¾
13⅛	9⅝	Blaw Knox		200	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
59⅞	39⅝	Boeing Airplane	3	7100	9¾	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝
25¾	21	Bohn Alum & Br	1.60	300	43¼	40⅞	40⅞	41
43¾	28¼	Borden	1½	900	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜
37⅞	24½	Borg Warner	2	1100	44¼	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
11⅜	8⅛	Briggs Mfg	.40	1000	36¼	35⅝	36⅛	36¼
35¼	30⅜	Bridgeport & Br	2†	500	11	10⅞	11	11
44⅛	36½	Bristol Myers	3	100	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32¾
99⅞	90	Brooklyn Man T	6	200	41	40¾	41	40½
65	43	Brooklyn Un Gas	5	100	98½	98½	98½	98⅜
8⅛	1¼	Bucyrus Erie		100	63	63	63	
5¼	3¼	Budd Mfg		500	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
5⅞	2½	Budd Wheel		600	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
17⅜	8¼	Bullard		1700	17⅜	16¾	17	16⅞
4⅞	3¾	Bulova Watch		100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
17¾	13¼	Burroughs Add	.60	1300	17¾	17½	17½	17⅝
20⅝	11⅜	Byers		300	16	16	16	16
		—C—						
42½	33	Calif Packing	1½	200	34¾	34¾	34¾	34½
4⅛	2½	Calumet & Hecla		800	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3
22⅜	8¾	Campbell Wy⅝C	.20b	700	21¾	21	21½	21⅜
16⅜	8¾	Canada Dry	.40	300	12¾	11¾	12¼	11⅞
13¾	9⅜	Canadian Pacific		1000	10	9¾	10	
38	30	Cannon Mills	2	300	34	34	34	34
63	45¾	Case Thresh		2000	58½	57½	58	58¼
50½	36½	Caterpillar Trac	1†	300	50	49¾	49¾	50
35⅜	19½	Celanese Corp		400	28¾	26⅜	28⅝	26¾
33⅜	11¼	Celotex Co pf (h)		120	26½	25½	26	26½
12⅜	6¾	Century Ribbon		200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
63¾	38⅝	Cerro de Pasco	4	1000	57¾	56¼	56¼	57⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Certain-Teed		200	4½	4½	4½	
45⅜	37½	Ches & Ohio	2.80	1300	24¾	24½	24⅝	23⅝
23⅞	15¾	Chi Mail Order	1†	200	44½	44½	44¼	44½
3¾	¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)		100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5⅜	1⅜	Chi Mil & St Ppf (h)		200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
10⅜	3⅛	Chi & N'western		100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
8	4⅜	Chi & N'west pf		300	4½	4½	4½	4¼
44¼	20	Chi Pneu Tool		500	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
7½	3½	Chi Pneu T pf		200	43¾	43½	43½	43½
52⅞	31	Childs Company	1†	200	14½	14½	14½	14½
30⅞	27⅝	Chrysler	1†	7700	53	52¾	52¾	52⅝
24⅞	20	Cleve Gr Br Co	2	800	29⅜	29	29	
1000	87	City Ice & Fuel	6½	500	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
18¼	15½	City Ice & F pf	.50	10	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
19⅝	9	Colgate-Palm-P		300	17½	17	17½	17
100¾	69¾	Collins & Aikman	7	600	18½	18¼	18¼	18
28⅛	5	Collins & Ap pf		10	100½	100½	100½	100¾
16½	7	Colo F&I pf h)		130	10	10	10	10½
8¼	3⅜	Colo & So 1pf		50	17	16	17	
81	34½	Columbia Gas	1†	300	7¾	7¼	7¾	7⅜
48⅝	39½	Columbia Pic vtc	2	500	77¼	76	76	77½
68⅛	56¼	Comm Credit	2†	200	48½	48⅜	48⅝	48¼
23⅞	17⅝	Comm Inv T	.60†	200	67	67	67	67⅜
13¾	3¼	Comm Solvents	1	1000	19¾	19½	19⅝	19⅝
53⅜	29⅛	Comwith & So	3	1400	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
14⅞	9	Comwith & S 6pf		500	50	50	50	50
36¾	27	Congress Cigar	1.60	200	13½	13¼	13¼	13¼
7½	3¼	Congoleum Nairn		600	35½	35⅜	35⅝	35½
22⅛	14¼	Consol Film Ind	1.25g	300				
27¼	15⅞	Consol Film I pf	1	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
99¾	77¼	Consol Gas	5	4000	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	25¾
2¼	1⅛	Consol Gas pf		300	99	98⅞	98⅞	99
10½	6½	Consol Laundries		200	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5	2½	Consol Oil		1700	8¾	8¼	8⅜	8¼
1⅞	⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf		200	4	4	4	
13⅜	8¾	Consol Textile		100	½	½	½	
5⅛	2⅞	Container A		100	3¾	3½	3⅝	
7¼	4½	Container B		100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
9⅞	7⅜	Cont Baking A		100	6	6	6	6
88⅛	62¾	Cont Baking B	2.40	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1¾	⅜	Cont Can		500	85⅞	85¼	85¼	85¾
23	15⅛	Cont Motors	.37½b	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
54⅝	41¾	Cont Oil	3	700	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	21
78⅞	62	Corn Exchange	3	40	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
67⅝	47⅜	Corn Products		800	77¾	77	77¼	77¾
39⅞	35⅞	Coty	2†	200	47⅛	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
16¾	12½	Cream of Wheat	.25b	100	38½	38½	38½	38½
47¾	43½	Crosley Radio	2.70	200	97	97	97	97
5⅝	3½	Crown Cork pf		1400	50⅜	50	50	49⅝
25¼	14	Crown Zeller vtc		300	22½	22	22	22½
22⅞	15	Crucible Steel		500	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	25
10¼	8½	Curtis Publishing	.80	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3	2	Curtis Pub pf		500	23	22⅝	23	23
10⅛	6¼	Curtiss-Wright	1b	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
23	16	Curtiss-Wright A		800	3	2⅞	3	2¾
		Cutler Hammer		200	23	23	23¼	23
		—D—						
31	22¾	Deere & Co		100	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝
43½	23½	Del & Hudson		700	30¾	30	30¾	30¾
19⅞	11	Del Lack & W		300	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅝
50¾	36	Devoe & Ray A	1†	200	36½	36	36	36
38¼	26½	Diamond Match		100	34½	34½	34½	
43½	34½	Dome Mines	2†	300	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
12⅜	6¾	Dominion Stores		300	7	7	7	7
23	17½	Douglas A		4500	28⅝	28	28	28¾
106⅝	86⅜	Dresser A	2.60	400	20	19¾	19¾	
		du Pont de Nem		500	106¼	106	106	106⅜
		—E—						
152	110½	Eastman Kodak	5	3400	148¾	148¾	148¾	148⅞
22⅝	16⅜	Eaton Mfg	1	600	22⅝	22½	22⅝	22½
29	10⅝	Elec Auto-Lite		2000	26¼	24¾	24¾	25⅞
6½	3⅞	Elec Boat		2500	6¼	5⅞	6	5⅞
3⅝	1⅛	Elec & Mus Ind		100	5⅞	5⅞	6	5⅞
16⅜	7	Elec Pow & Lt		100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
37	14	Elec Pow & L pf		2600	17	16¼	16⅞	16
14½	2½	Engineers P S 5pf		100	24½	24½	24½	24½
37½	14½	El Pow & Lt 6☉ pf		100	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	33¼
99⅞	71⅜	Engineers PS ww		200	35	35	35	34¾
12⅝	10½	Erie RR	.80	100	8½	8½	8½	8
23¼	15¼	Eureka Vacuum	1b	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11½
5	2	Evans Products		100	19½	19½	19½	19⅜
		Exchange Buffet		700	2	2	2	
		—F—						
25⅜	17	Fairbanks Morse	.10b	200	21½	21½	21½	21
6⅞	2	Fed Motor Tr		500	6	5¾	6	6
37¼	23¼	Fed Screw W	1.20†	100	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
84½	6	Fidelity Phe F In		200	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
57¼	45¾	Firestn T&R pf A	2½	200	95	94¾	95	
23	10	First Nat Stores		100	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54¼
17½	9⅞	Florsheim Shoe A		100	20¼	20¼	20¼	
10½	2⅜	Foster-Wheeler		200	14½	14½	14½	14½
29⅞	19¾	Foundation	1.10b	400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
17⅛	8¾	Fourth Nat Inv ww		500	29¾	29¼	29¾	29¾
28½	17¼	Fox Film A	1†	9200	17⅞	17½	17¼	17⅜
		Freeport Texas		100	26	26	26	26
		—G—						
8½	5½	Gen Am Inv		100	8½	8½	8½	8½
43⅞	32⅜	Gen Am Trans	1¾	700	43½	42¾	43½	42¼
19½	11⅜	Gen Asphalt		600	18	17½	18	18¼
9⅜	7⅜	Gen Baking	.60	1800	9¼	9	9	8¾
4¾	2	Gen Bronze		1400	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6¾
7⅞	5¼	Gen Cable	4†	100	39	39	39	
46½	19	Gen Cable A		200	3¾	3¾	3¾	
63½	50	Gen Cable pf	4†	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
27½	20½	Gen Cigar	.60	100	62¾	62½	62½	61
37½	32¼	Gen Electric	1.80	5600	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	26⅞
36½	26⅝	Gen Foods	2†	800	37	36¾	36⅞	36⅝
33½	17¾	Gen Motors	1.60	2000	38¼	38¼	38¼	36⅞
106	93½	Gen Print Ink	6	90	32½	32	32½	32½
32¾	15⅝	Gen Print Ink pf	1	40	105	105	105	105
2	¾	Gen Ry Signal		100	33½	33½	33½	33¾
25¾	14¾	Gen Realty		100	2	2	2	2
23⅜	16¾	Gen Rlty pf ww		100	21	21	21	
32	14	Gen Refractories		700	22	22	22	22¼
16⅝	12	Gen Steel Cas pf		60	27½	26¾	27½	26½
87½	70½	Gillette Saf Raz	5	1100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Gillette S R pf		200	86¼	86	86	86¼
32	22¾	Gimbel Bros	1†	100	3	3	3	3
4¾	1⅛	Glidden		1400	28½	28½	28½	28¾
1	1	Gobel (Adolf) (h)		300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
18	14⅜	Glidden rts	1.20	3300	1	1	1	1
11⅞	7½	Gold Dust vtc		100	18½	18½	18½	18½
26⅞	15⅝	Goodrich		600	8	7¾	7¾	8
3¼	1¼	Goodyear		2600	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½
23⅜	14⅝	Graham Paige	1.50	400	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
22	9⅜	Grand Un pf		100	18¼	18¼	18¼	
12⅛	9¼	Great Nor pf	.50	3100	22	21½	21¾	21½
		Great Nor Ore		100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
19½	12⅜	Ludlum Steel		600	25⅜	25½	25½	26
28⅛	18⅝	Mack Trucks	1	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
44¼	30½	Macy (RH) & Co	2	100	77⅜	77⅛	77⅜	77
2	¼	Mallinson		100	87⅞	87¾	87⅞	87¼
14⅞	5	Mallinson pf		800	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	31½
15	10	Mandel Bros	.60	300	32⅜	32¼	32¼	32½
5⅜	4½	Man Shirt		100	115	115	115	115
6⅞	5¼	Maranacha Corp	.40	400	43⅞	42⅞	42	43¾
5	2⅝	Marine Midl		100	103	103	103	103
30⅞	20	Market St Ry pf	2	100	80	80	80	
11⅞	6¾	Marlin-Rockwell		600	31⅞	31	31⅛	30¾
32	23¾	Marshall Field	1.50	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
45⅝	35⅞	Mathieson Alkali	1.60	400	31½	31⅜	31⅜	31⅝
8¾	5½	May Dept Stores		100	43½	43½	43½	
35½	28	Maytag	2	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
13	7⅛	McCall Corp		100	34½	34½	34½	34½
81	57½	McCrory Sto (h)		100	8½	8½	8½	8¾
8⅞	5⅞	McCrory pf (h)		100	81	81	81	80
46	36⅜	McKesson & R	2	200	6½	6½	6½	6½
34⅝	24⅛	McIntyre Porcu	1½	1200	41¼	40¾	41	40¾
5⅝	3	Mesta Mach		100	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	34
13⅞	9½	Mengel Co	1.50	100	3	3	3	3
10⅜	6¾	Mid-Cont Pet		400	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
8¾	5	Midland Steel		800	16⅝	16¼	16½	16⅜
102½	60½	Midland Stl pf	8	99	58	57	58	57½
99	58	Min Hone

Business and Industry

New Deal Corporation Tax Denounced as 'Unsound', 'Vicious'

Commerce and Finance

Butter Trade Hit By Expanding Use Of Oleomargarine

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Agriculture Department officials expressed concern today over the possibility oleomargarine might displace butter on America's dining table.

Drawing upon statistics prepared by E. E. Vial of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, they said the consumption of butter had decreased almost 100,000,000 pounds during the first six months of 1935, as compared with the like period in 1934. The consumption in oleo increased almost 78,000,000 pounds during the same period, it was said.

This change, officials said, had a direct bearing upon the dairy industry in America. With cattle producing 12 per cent more milk, even though cows were 6 per cent less in number, the net gain was 6 per cent more whole milk.

Several economic factors were involved, they said.

For one, the relief agencies of the Government stepped in to help the butter industry in the first six months of 1934 by purchasing 47,000,000 pounds. When these purchases for distribution to the unemployed stopped, it was said, the consumption of butter immediately began to decrease.

In the period between such purchases and the new year, the butter price increased from an average of 28.8 cents per pound (as of April 23, 1934) to 38.9 cents per pound (as of April 23, 1935). Oleo increased only from 12.5 cents to 19.5 cents average during the same period.

Cheese consumption fell 10.9 per cent in the same period, while condensed and evaporated milk consumption increased considerably—the latter almost 20 per cent.

As for oleomargarine, its consumption rose from 98,644,958 pounds in the first six months of 1934, to 175,898,978 pounds in 1935.

Associated System Reports 4.1 Per Cent Gain in Production

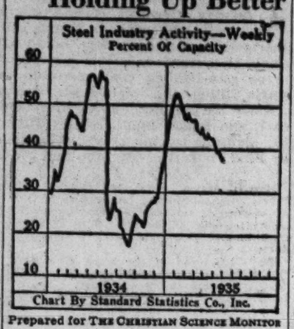
NEW YORK, July 13—Associated Gas & Electric System reports net electric output for June of 232,437,209 units (kwh), an increase of 4.1 per cent above the like month a year ago. This is the largest percentage increase over the corresponding month of 1934 reported for any month since January.

For the 12 months ended June 30, output was 2,803,033,771 units, which is 2.6 per cent above the 12 months ended June 30 a year ago.

Increased industrial demand largely accounts for the higher electric output.

Gas production also shows improvement, send-out for June being 7.4 per cent above the 1934 figure. For the year ended June 30, the increase was 5.6 per cent above the previous 12-month period.

Activity in Steel Holding Up Better



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STEEL activity is currently holding up better than was the case a year ago.

Note the more abrupt drop in the early summer of 1934.

Buenos Aires To Make Payment On Its Loan Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 13—Arrangements have been made by the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, to make a cash payment of approximately 75 per cent of the Aug. 1 interest on its 6½ per cent external sinking fund gold bonds, due Aug. 1, 1961, to holders assenting to the loan readjustment plan of 1933.

Such holders will receive in cash the sum of $24.48 with respect to each $32.50 coupon and $12.24 with respect to each $16.25 coupon maturing Aug. 1, 1935. In each case 5 per cent arrears certificates will be issued for the balance remaining unpaid on such coupons.

Cash with which to meet the coupons has been made available by the province at the office of First of Boston International Corporation, 100 Broadway, New York City, for delivery on or after Aug. 1, 1935.

Interest money, according to the notice, is payable only against the surrender of the substituted coupons due Aug. 1, 1935, issued pursuant to the loan readjustment plan and attached to assenting bonds.

Building Awards For Week Decline

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 13—Federal engineering construction awards for the current week were the lowest for the year, at $1,351,000, according to the Weekly Construction Report of the magazine Engineering News-Record.

Total engineering construction awards for the week totaled $17,913,000, of which $4,239,000 was private, and $12,332,000 for state and municipal account. All three classes were lower than last week.

Expanding Mart In Sight for Rail Equipment Maker

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Contract for five powerful locomotives, to cost $650,000 for the five, was awarded by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Thursday to the Lima Locomotive Works at Lima, Ohio.

This is one of the largest locomotive orders to be placed in many months.

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—The rattle and bang of old freight trains singing their requiem across the nation is sweet music to the ears of railroad equipment makers.

Rail equipment men declare it is generally cheaper to replace than to repair cars over 20 years old, and nearly half of America's freight cars were shiny new shortly after the World War ended.

Engines Getting Old

But the engines pulling these freight cars also are old. Nearly 70 per cent of them are more than 15 years of age.

There is no dispute with the statement that railroads need new rolling stock, and it is pointed out in the trade that if the roads bought and average of 100,000 cars a year for the next several years they would be adding only a conservative number of needed cars to the supply on hand.

An increase in carloadings to 700,000 a week from the present level of some 600,000 cars would, in the opinion of analysts, produce a shortage and create an immediate demand for new building.

On the heels of this estimate it is pointed out that the normal seasonal increase between now and fall should carry carloadings above the 700,000 level.

The largest single piece of freight car business pending is a 500 box-car order of the Norfolk Southern Railroad, and the Chesapeake & Ohio recently ordered 5125 cars of various kinds. That order, however, was nearly four times greater than all other freight car orders from all other roads this year.

Modern Engines Few

On the locomotive side of the question, a recent survey disclosed there were 1046 strictly modern engines in service as of Oct. 1, 1933, which is only about 2 per cent of the total owned by the carriers.

As carloadings step up with the coming of cooler fall weather, more locomotives will be needed to pull the trains. There are now, it is estimated, some 4500 engines that could be called into service on short notice out of a reserve stock numbering 14,562.

But if carloadings rise to 700,000 a week, some 6000 additional engines will be needed, it is declared by those interested in the equipment problem.

A potent argument of the equipment salesmen is that a new locomotive will pay for the discarded old engine through savings in operation and maintenance.

Treasury Likely to Make Policy Of Bond Auctioning Permanent

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 13—Yesterday's announcement by Secretary Morgenthau at Washington that another offering of bonds would be made under the new auction plan confirms the expectations of Government bond dealers here that another innovation in Treasury financing is here to stay.

Since the current Treasury Administration came into office, and particularly in the last year, a number of changes have been made in the customary methods of Treasury financing, of which the auction offering of bonds is the latest.

Early in June, the Treasury startled the local Government bond market by asking for competitive bids on a block of $100,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds of an issue already outstanding. Not since 1911 had the Treasury offered direct Treasury obligations except at a stipulated price.

May Hold to Auction Method

The local market reacted unfavorably. Government bonds sold off a whole point. Dealers disliked the arrangement because, as they asserted, it gave them less of an opportunity to use their extensive facilities for distribution of government bonds. They had adjusted their organizatious, their routines, and their relations with customers, to the long-established Treasury practice of making infrequent, large offerings, most often at the quarter-dates on which income tax is due.

The Treasury, however, disregarded the dealers' dissatisfaction and made another similar offer later in the month, as an "experiment." The market's reaction was less unfavorable and the Treasury obtained a higher price than it would have obtained under older methods. The suspicion grew that the Treasury would rely still further on the operation and yesterday's announcement confirmed the suspision.

Under the older procedure the Treasury did its major borrowings on the 15th of June, September, December, and March. On these dates the income tax payments were made, and before the depression these averaged around $500,000,000 or $600,000,000 on each quarter-date. Note issues and certificates were drawn to mature on these dates so that the very large help of the income tax payments would contribute to their refinancing. Moreover, the new offerings were entirely for refunding purposes, as the Treasury was reporting consistent surpluses until 1930.

With the depression, income tax receipts slumped precipitously. In spite of increases in the rates, they now average around $250,000,000 per quarter date. Meantime the Treasury rapidly began to need new money, and its refiancing problem as well has risen enormously. For these reasons the importance of quarter-date financing has tended to be submerged beneath other forms and dates of borrowing.

Treasury borrowing began to appear with more and more frequency on certain intermediate dates, such as the first week in February, May, August and November. The Treasury bill, copied from the British Treasury's financing policies and first introduced here in 1930, was more and more relied on.

Quarter-date financing offered the bond market a sort of fixed point or anchorage in its calculations. By taking the rate of the current deficit, the condition of the government bond market, and the gaps in the calendar for the next few years on which no Treasury obligations matured, it was possible for a capable government bond statistician to make a fairly close guess as to how much the Treasury would offer on the next quarter date, and the probable coupon and maturity.

But to the Treasury the custom was less and less convenient. It was not elastic enough for the uncertainties of heavy relief expenditure and uncertain tax receipts. One solution of the Treasury's problem, therefore, is the new method of offering small new blocks of bonds with a coupon and maturity similar to an outstanding issue, whenever the Treasury feels the need of replenishing its working balance.

Harder to "Shave" Market

Another reason for the new policy is the potential saving. Under the old arrangement, in which the Treasury fixed the price, it was always necessary to err slightly on the conservative side, making the offering cheap enough in comparison with existing prices, so that it would not fail of subscribers at the last moment. The Treasury was usually successful in "shaving the market," or getting its price close to existing quotations without difficulty, although on one unfortunate occasion, in September, 1931, at the time of the Bank of England's closing its gold windows, an offering of bonds was barely distributed to the banks when the price broke below the offering and stayed below for many months.

Such uncertainties have made it a little more difficult today than in good times to shave the markct. As a result, the offering prices have given the opportunity to many buyers for a "free ride" at the Treasury's expense. By subscribing beyond his needs a buyer can turn around and sell his purchase the next day at a neat profit over the offering price. It is in part to sweep some of this otherwise unavoidable velvet into its own hands that the Treasury now offers its bonds at auction, instead of at a fixed price.

The anauguration of auction bond sales, and the decline of the quarter date in Treasury financing importance, are however, not the only major changes in the picture during recent years. For one thing, the issues of bills have risen from about $200,000,000 in 1930 to 10 times that amount today, and their maturities have been extended from 60 days to 180 days. Meantime the Treasury certificate, a tax-exempt instrument running six or nine months, has wholly disappeared, the last issue having been paid off last December and there being no sign of a return to certificate financing.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Once upon a time, the stage of a certain theater became filled with dangerous-looking smoke. The audience began to rush for the exits, and some at least of the actors were seized with panic too; but when the fire-curtain had been rung down the manager came in front and declared there was no danger: please to keep your seats, everybody. Just to show how safe and sound the theater was, he called for the next act to be played—in front of the fire-curtain. The actors, however, looked a little scared, and the audience clustered near the doors with their hats in their hands.

That is the fable of the franc and the bank rate. In the third week of June the Bank of France boasted a little gain of gold; no more smoke was escaping into the auditorium. Down went the bank rate by half a point, just to prove that all was well, the crisis was over, the Bank of France was not worrying about the long-term strength of the franc. This was unmistakably a "psychic bid," with all the potency and all the dangers of a similar gesture at contract bridge. The audience—to revert to the fable—are clearly still ready to run at any moment; for the discount on the forward franc remains abnormally large in spite of the comparative firmness of spot francs. The panic may be over, but we in the audience can still smell smoke. The franc, in short, is over-valued, and nothing will end that over-valuation save an impossible cut in French prices, or an almost equally improbable rise in prices elsewhere, or the neat solution of devaluation. You can't put out fires by ringing down curtains; you can only put them out by using fire-extinguishers.

"Soaking the Rich"

It is not quite plain, across the Atlantic haze, whether President Roosevelt's taxation proposals are policy or poker. If the latter, economists can have nothing to say; in political games they only number the chips and count the losses. But if the proposals represent deliberate and earnest policy, then they demand deliberate and earnest comment.

The principle of progressive taxation is old established in Great Britain; heavy and progressive duties on estates passing at death came a little later, but today they are equally an accepted and indestructible feature of our fiscal system, and evasion by gifts during the lifetime of the donor has been made more difficult, though not prevented, by subsidiary legislation. Again, sound opinion in this country regards it as bad finance to exempt government securities from any general form of taxation, and this practice has been eliminated from current fiscal policy.

So far, as in some other particulars of the New Deal, the President's plans are quite orthodox to British eyes. On the other hand, the economic answer to the argument that income tax is a deterrent to enterprise and a brake on energy depends fundamentally on the fact that the tax is a personal one, levied on incomes as and to the extent that they "come in" to the individual. It may be partly levied at the source, but it is not levied on the source as such. If it were so levied, it would be bound to discriminate between one type of employment or enterprise and another. Admittedly, all types of enterprise are not equally worthy of state encouragement, but the fiscal weapon is not the best means of attacking undesirable forms of business.

If a form of business is reprehensible, it is most unlikely to be reprehensible in proportion to its taxable capacity. Of course, one realizes that the President's theory is that big business is bad, and the bigger the worse. This is a curious theory for a believer in better social and working conditions for wage-earners; for no one could possibly hold that such conditions were better in little firms than in big ones.

Estates and the State

As for heavy estate duties, they are a matter for thunderous economic and political controversy in England. They deplete capital resources, declare their opponents, in order to defray current expenditure; hence they impoverish the country. But taxes levied on capital are not necessarily paid out of capital, any more than taxes levied on tea or soap are paid in tea or soap.

Since national capital consists of accumulated valuables of a lasting kind, no national revenue can come out of national capital, but all must come out of national income. Some of the income, however, must go to buy capital assets from those who have to pay estate duties. Hence the adverse effect of the latter on national capital consists in tending to reduce its price by making a perpetual "buyers' market" for capital assets. The only obvious ill effects, in our experience, are in the realm of real property, especially agricultural land; because unlike stocks and bonds it does not command a continuous and ready market, nor can it be split up without vital social and economic consequences; and also because it is commonly valued at more than it is worth as a going concern.

Heavy estate duties do not, in practice, hinder the accumulation of ever larger fortunes; they do hinder the preservation of great landed estates and noble mansions. They violate the tender charms of tradition rather than the iron laws of economics.

Chamber Experts Attack Proposed Corporate Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13—"Inequitable," "unsound" and "vicious" were the designations hurled against Mr. Roosevelt's proposed graduated corporation tax by a representative of the United States Chamber of Commerce, which launched an attack against the New Deal tax program on every one of its three fronts.

In hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee, Fred C. Clausen, president of the Van Brunt Manufacturing Company, Wisconsin, denounced the graduated corporation tax plan; Roy C. Osgood, First National Bank, Chicago, denounced the higher personal income tax plan; and E. C. Alvord, Washington tax authority, denounced the inheritance tax plan.

Organized Business Opposed

The three men were members of the Chamber's committee on federal finance, which has just completed a study of the Roosevelt tax recommendations. Copies of the report had been distributed to the constituent members of the Chamber, it was announced. Today's evidence seemed to end the last doubt that organized business, so far as it is represented by the powerful Chamber of Commerce, is unalterably opposed to the New Deal tax proposals, and is prepared to fight the threefold recommendations down the line at every point.

Mr. Clausen asserted that the graduated corporation levies would jeopardize $1,700,000,000 in Government loans to industry. The Government had already made loans to industry which had been defaulted and still had a vast investment to protect.

"Money paid in taxes will not be available to pay interest or principal charges on obligations due the Government," he said. "Taxation of corporate profits solely on the basis of income is so unsound and wrong in principle that it becomes vicious," he said at one point. Any form of graduated corporate income tax which ignores capital investment according to Mr. Clausen, is "unsound and highly inequitable." The proposed graduated tax, he insisted, would penalize corporations which have to be large to give effective service.

Says Big Fortune Not Menace

Though the Chamber's fusilade was directed at all parts of the Roosevelt program, the heaviest barrage was against this graduated corporation tax. It is known that it has roused considerable sympathy in the committee.

Discussion is under way in Congress of an excess-profits tax as a substitute for the graduated corporation levy, in view of the powerful attack from organized business against the latter.

Mr. Osgood took up the thread of the threefold attack.

"We cannot accept the theory that a large fortune is a public menace to be destroyed by taxes when its holder dies," he declared, in opposing the inheritance tax plan.

The problem of great wealth was really one that solved itself, he indicated, since "any large fortune passing to one who is not a good custodian of wealth works its own cure; it disappears."

"In this connection I make bold to say that the best justification of a capitalistic system is the fact that, by and large, wealth tends to come into the possession of people who are the best custodians for it," he continued. He concluded with a warning that such taxes might discourage enterprise and cause shutdown of industrial plants.

The third of the three witnesses, Mr. Alvord, declared the proposed increases in income tax rates would drive capital from income-producing activities into tax-exempt securities, and added:

"A liberalization of our present revenue law, considered from the point of view of equity to taxpayers, of restoration of business activity, and of an increase in government revenues, is of greater importance at this time than the imposition of increased but unproductive rates."

Germany Offers Discount On the Mark to Tourists

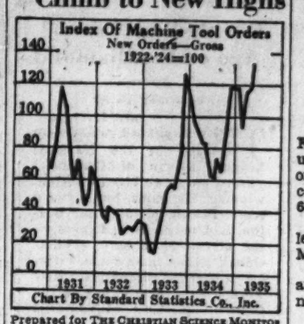
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Germany is offering a discount on the mark to travelers, which makes the dollar worth approximately what it was before the United States went off gold, in an effort to capture the tourist trade. The German Travel Fund Co., 665 Fifth Avenue, New York City, is authorized to sell registered Reichsmarks at the rate of nearly four marks to the dollar, a large saving to the traveler when it is considered that exchange rate is only 2½ to the dollar.

These registered Reichsmarks, the German Travel Fund Co. explains, cannot be bought in Germany and should be obtained before sailing. However, should the traveler while in Germany find that more marks are needed, he can obtain them by writing to the company in New York.

Although the traveler is allowed to draw only 50 marks a day while in Germany, if he holds a special letter of introduction which the company is prepared to give him before leaving this country he can draw up to 100 marks a day.

Machine Tool Orders Climb to New Highs



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MACHINE tool orders have climbed to new highs for the depression with the current index well above the base period 1922-1924.

Agents See No Labor Trouble If Guffey Coal Bill Passes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 13—Latest advices indicate that if the Guffey coal bill passes, there will probably be no labor difficulties at this time, says the National Association of Purchasing Agents. The bulletin gives the following statement of current factors in the coal market:

Stocks—Stocks of anthracite and bituminous coal in industry in the United States and Canada as of June 1 amounted to near 35,000,000 tons—an increase of 333,333 tons from the preceding month and an increase of 6,500,000 tons from a year ago.

Railroads and Electric Power Utilities and Canada increased their stocks, while Coal Gas Retorts and other industries decreased stocks, the main increase coming in Canada.

Consumption — Consumption in May amounted to 22,666,666 tons—a decrease of 750,000 tons from the preceding month and a decrease of about 500,000 tons from a year ago.

Consumption in Cement Mills and By-product Coke Ovens increased, while there was a decrease in consumption in Beehive Coke Ovens, Steel and Rollings Mills, other industries and railroads.

Production — Bituminous production increased from 22,000,000 tons to 26,750,000 tons, or about 22 per cent increase.

Anthracite production increased slightly amounting to nearly 5,000,000 tons.

Days' Supply—The number of days' supply in industry in the United States and Canada of anthracite and bituminous coal increased from 44 to 48 days. This compares with 38 days' stock on hand a year ago.

The number of days' supply of bituminous coal in Canada was increased—jumping from 152 days' supply to 183 days' supply. In the anthracite industry, stocks were increased from 61 days to 69 days' supply.

Coke—Coke activity remained about the same in May as it was in April. The output of by-product coke increased 1.2 per cent with the bulk of the increase at furnace plants.

Baldwin Locomotive's Bookings for June

The dollar value of orders taken in June by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiary companies, including the Midvale Company, is announced as $1,721,359, as compared with $1,166,449 for June, 1934. These bookings brought the total for the first six months of the year to $9,603,626, as compared with $11,149,743 in the first half of 1934.

Consolidated shipments, including Midvale, during June, aggregated $2,040,173 as compared with $1,436,410 in June of last year while for the first six months of 1935 they were $12,337,860, or nearly double the shipments of $6,826,816 reported for the first six months of 1934.

The continuation of shipments at a rate in excess of bookings of new business resulted in a further decline in unfilled orders on hand. On June 30, 1935, consolidated unfilled orders, including Midvale, amounted to $6,637,678 as compared with $9,462,712 on January 1, 1935, and $8,634,335 on June 30, 1934.

Suits Diminish May Processing Tax Collections

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Faced with mounting litigation and unfavorable court decisions, farm officials disclosed that processing tax collections dropped more than $4,600,000 during May.

Records showed $46,889,684 in collections for April, $42,264,403 for May.

May taxes were collected in June, and taxes for June are being paid now.

Farm officials said tax collection varied from month to month, but added that much of the decline during May must be attributed to the 1531 suits filed to restrain tax collections and to recover amounts paid.

These suits were said to involve approximately $1,000,000,000.

Most of the suits were said to have been filed by processors of wheat, hogs and cotton, and the collections on these commodities showed the greatest decrease.

Wheat tax collections declined from $11,288,329 in April to $10,414,531 for May. Hog taxes in April were $16,276,261 and in May dropped to $10,826,051. Cotton taxes in April were $9,057,013 and in May, $8,784,377.

Substantial gains were shown in tax collections on tobacco, field corn and sugar. But collections on peanuts slipped from $1,112,881 in April to $433,516 in May.

Last year, the May collections increased almost $8,000,000, over the April total, compared with the decline recorded this year.

Farm administration officials this week have centered their attention upon the fate of the pending AAA amendments in the Senate. Completion of the 1935 rye program, and the new four-year wheat control contracts were said to have been postponed until final action is had on the amendments.

Gravely concerned over suits contesting the processing taxes and the entire AAA program, officials have decided to test the constitutionality of the Farm Administration in the Supreme Court early in the fall.

A tabulation of processing tax collections for the first five months of this year and for the same period in 1934 follows:

Month	1935	1934
January	$52,007,134	$43,312,412
February	39,103,652	32,902,408
March	45,558,705	36,313,013
April	46,889,684	34,343,228
May	42,264,403	42,345,837

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East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	July 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10

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Kennedy Makes Grade On Third Major Trial

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After being turned down twice as not ready for major league baseball, Vernon Kennedy of the Chicago White Sox and Kansas City, Mo., has at last won a place for himself under the big top. Kennedy is a right-handed pitcher, who stands six feet in height and weighs in the vicinity of 175 pounds. He is a left-handed batter.

The White Sox rookie was born in Kansas City on March 20, 1909, and first attracted attention pitching for a semiprofessional team at Richmond, Mo. In college, Kennedy had been an all-around star, excelling in the decathlon event at track and field meets. In 1930, he signed a contract with Burlington, and was taken by the Pittsburgh Pirates for a trial the same season. National League batters were much too good for the Kansas City youth and the Bucs turned him loose.

He was with Wichita and Hazleton in 1931, and was released to St. Joseph in 1932. With Oklahoma City in 1933, Kennedy made an impressive showing, winning 15 games and was purchased conditionally by the Philadelphia Athletics. Connie Mack sent him back to the Texas League Club after a spring trial in 1934.

Purchased By White Sox

Last season at Oklahoma City, Kennedy lost more games than he won, his record being 17 victories and 18 defeats, but there is more to the story than that. He was in 43 games, pitched 283 innings and allowed only 99 earned runs for an effectiveness average of 3.15. Also, Vernon had 167 strikeouts, just one shy of the high mark for the Texas League in 1934. The White Sox purchased him in August of last year, and ordered him to report this spring.

With the Chicago club, Kennedy has won five games and lost only two. He captured his fifth victory yesterday against the Red Sox at Fenway Park, keeping 10 hits well scattered over nine innings while his mates were pounding three Boston pitchers. The final score was 13 to 2. The rookie has not developed into a strikeout artist since breaking forth as a regular in the American League, but he apparently is doing very well regardless. Jimmy Dykes, manager of the White Sox, said yesterday that he picked Kennedy as one of the coming stars of the league, because, "he can pitch and has plenty of courage."

* * *

The New York Yankees retained their game-and-a-half lead over Detroit in the American League pennant race yesterday when Charlie Ruffing beat Cleveland, 5 to 2, giving his mates a clean sweep of the abbreviated two-game series. The Indians scored first in the second inning, but Monte Pearson threw home-run balls to Frankie Crosetti in the third inning and to Lou Gehrig in the fourth and the Yankees went out in front to stay. Ben Chapman was on base when Gehrig connected.

At Washington, Detroit came from behind to defeat the Senators, 2 to 1. This game was a pitcher's battle between Alvin Crowder and Ed Linke. Crowder took his tenth victory of the season when Hank Greenberg singled home Pete Fox with the deciding run after two were out in the eighth inning. "General Alvin" yielded only five hits, four of which came in the first two innings. Linke allowed only one safety during the first four innings.

George Blaeholder of the Athletics, scored a 9-to-0 victory over his former teammates, the St. Louis Browns, at Shibe Park yesterday. The inside story of how Rogers Hornsby, manager of the Browns, came to trade Blaeholder to the A's, is now being told. Here it is:

Cramer Scores Winner

In a game at Shibe Park, Blaeholder pitched a ball waist high to Roger Cramer, Connie Mack's center fielder, who drove the ball out of the park and won the game. Previous to the game, Hornsby had called a special meeting in an effort to end a losing streak. The Browns had gone over the Philadelphia hitters and Blaeholder was warned not to pitch high to Cramer.

Of course when Cramer connected in the game, Hornsby wasn't exactly pleased. He sat in a corner of the dugout, brooding. Suddenly he rushed over to Blaeholder and shouted, "Quick! What is the name of the man who hit that homer?"

Blaeholder grinned, "Say, Rog, his name is on the tip of my tongue. I can't remember it right off."

Well, Hornsby nearly blew the roof off the dugout and could not get to Connie Mack's office fast enough. When he and Mack parted, the Athletics had Blaeholder and the Browns had Merrit "Sugar" Cain.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	47	26	.644
Detroit	48	30	.615
Chicago	40	31	.563
Cleveland	38	35	.521
Boston	40	37	.519
Philadelphia	31	41	.431
Washington	31	44	.413
St. Louis	21	52	.288

Results July 12

Detroit 2, Washington 1.
Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 0.
New York 5, Cleveland 2.
Chicago 13, Boston 2.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

July 13, 1910

TWO well-pitched games were recorded in the National League. Rowan of Cincinnati yielded only two hits to Boston, winning his game by a 2-to-0 score. Brown, pitching for Boston, had only one bad inning—the sixth—when both of Cincinnati's runs came home. Pittsburgh beat the second-place New York Giants, 4 to 0, behind the three-hit pitching of Camnitz. Pittsburgh made only four safeties off Drucke, but a costly error helped in the scoring.

Tilney Defeats Cheng of China At Longwood C. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 13—The second, third, fourth and fifth seeded players advanced to the semi-final round in the 43d annual Longwood Bowl tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club here yesterday afternoon. Norcross S. Tilney of Princeton, Eastern intercollegiate champion, meets Gilbert A. Hunt of Washington and Massachusetts Technology in one semifinal today while Wilmer Moore Hines, University of North Carolina graduate, plays Henry Culley of Santa Barbara, Calif., in the other. The finals will be played Sunday. No admission will be charged.

Tilney, seeded fifth, one of the most deliberate young court stars, eliminated top seeded Guy Cheng of Shanghai, in the last singles match of the day. Tilney won in straight sets, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3, covering court with remarkable ability.

Hunt, who is seeded No. 3, also won in staight sets from his opponent, John Hill of Waco, Texas, but the second set went to extra games. The score: 6—3, 7—5, 6—3. Hunt employed his usual angle game for the advantage. Hunt recently defeated Cheng in the final of the Middles States tournament at Philadelphia.

Fourth-seeded Henry Culley had perhaps the hardest singles battle of the day. While he won from Henry Holden of Texas, seeded No. 8, in straight sets, he had to play hard to keep ahead in the first two sets. The scores were 10—8, 9—7, 6—2.

Hines of Columbia, N. C., seeded second, who had a good season in Europe last spring, proved too much for Paul L. Guibord of Melrose, Mass., Dartmouth tennis and hockey star. Hines won with the loss of seven games in three sets, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2.

The Longwood men's doubles were brought down to the semifinal round. Chang and Hunt advanced to meet Turner and D'Arcy and Hines and Culley moved ahead to meet Sam Fitch and Ray Bidwell.

Hines and Culley, recently arrived from overseas, had a battle to defeat Justin Thackara and John Gow, who won a marathon first set at 14—12. The seeded players came through to win the second and third sets for the match at 6—1, 8—6.

Johnston, Peering Into Future, Sees U. S. Tennis Hope

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13 (AP)—William (Little Bill) Johnston, mighty mite of tennis in the days when the United States ruled supreme in Davis Cup play, peered into the future and saw hopeful signs for Uncle Sam in the matter of international competition.

At the same time, the peering told Johnston that Helen Wills Moody will make it a double over Helen Jacobs if and when the two stars match shots in the American championships at Forest Hills, N. Y.

"We'll win back the Davis Cup and young Don Budge will be the motivating force in the big drive," predicted the wiry little man who teamed up with Big Bill Tilden 15 years ago to break Australia's grip on the tennis world.

"If we don't win this year we should by 1937, at least," declared Johnston. "Our present team has a fair chance, despite the presence of Fred Perry in the English line-up. England, of course, is the undeniable favorite. Perry is the greatest player in the world today. He should win two singles matches. But Budge should repeat his Wimbledon triumph over Bunny Austin and either Sydney Wood or Wilmer Allison might beat Austin. That would leave it up to the doubles match and there is always the possibility our team might produce a flawless game or catch the opposing combination on an off day."

The Wimbledon comeback of Mrs. Moody ranks as the greatest feat in tennis history, in the opinion of "Little Bill."

"They thought Tilden and I had accomplished something when we both won two singles matches from the Australians in 1920, but Mrs. Moody's return to the top is in a class by itself. She may not be as fine a player as she was a few years ago, but she is molded from championship timber. I believe she will beat Miss Jacobs if they meet in the American finals, because she should have a decided mental advantage, as well as being at least equal physically."

Johnston, 40, a San Francisco business man now, expressed belief Budge would become the outstanding player in tennis in a not far distant future because "he has everything to make a great player."

To Renew World Title Billiards

By a Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO, July 12—There will be world championship billiard tournaments this season, but to date no dates and sites have been set by the National Billiard Association, the controlling body on these title events. The tourneys were not played last year, because of the nationwide "Better Billiards" program. According to C. A. Storer, president of the National Billiard Association, the latter campaign again will be maintained, to an even larger extent during the 1935-36 season; but the cue stars will take time enough off to engage in world title play.

One of China's Tennis Hopes

By a Staff Photographer

Guy Cheng of Shanghai

Now Touring the United States to Improve His Game. He and His Davis Cup Teammate, Sin Kie Kho, Also Touring America, Will Carry Lessons Learned Back to Young Chinese Players

Young China Really Becoming Interested in Lawn Tennis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 13—Youthful Guy Cheng, just four months out of Shanghai, has on this, his first trip to North America, played and learned a great deal of tennis since he arrived in San Francisco in the spring. He has played on the Pacific coast, in Mexico, and in southern and eastern United States. He is now playing in doubles at the Longwood Cricket Club, here, in the historic Longwood Bowl tournament.

Cheng, a member of the two-man Chinese Davis Cup team this year, would have liked to have won this Bowl tournament as he had heard about Longwood from his father when he first became interested in tennis. Guy's father, Cheng Huan, then of Tientsin, China, was one of the mainstays of the Amherst (Mass.) College tennis team, about 30 years ago.

Reads Tennis Books

The young Chinese star, now 22 years old, began to bat the ball around when he was 11. His father taught him the first steps. He read every available book on tennis. Later, Gordon Lum, a member of China's 1928 Davis Cup team, taught him the finer points of the game.

This big, well-built Chinese youth is very pleased to report that young China is really becoming interested in tennis. The country has a large number of good players now and many more coming along. The girls, too, he said, are taking to the game and Cheng believes that the younger players will eventually be heard from in international competition.

Perhaps one of the best known Chinese girl players is 13-year-old Gem Hoahing, who played recently with King Gustav of Sweden, and also in the Surrey hard-court tennis championship at the Roehampton Club, England. She covers courts well for such a small player.

Sin Kie Kho, who lives in Batavia, Dutch East Indies, and Cheng were the only two players China could afford to send to North America to compete in the Davis Cup matches at Mexico, D. F. Kho is the Chinese national champion and Cheng was runnerup in the championships played in Shanghai last summer. China played and lost to the United States in the first round of the North American Zone Davis Cup matches. It was also the first team to represent China in seven years.

Speaks English

The trip to America had another purpose. Both Cheng and Kho will take back to China all the lessons they can learn while in the United States. Cheng, who speaks English perfectly, is planning to stay in this country until the next Davis Cup matches are played off. From Longwood he will move on to other tournaments, including the nationals, and practice as much as possible in California next winter. He also plans to take several university courses.

Kho, on the other hand, is touring with the Chinese Davis Cup team manager, Lewis D. Carson of Shanghai. They plan to stay in the States a month or two more before sailing.

Cheng, who hasn't got much to say for his own game, has shown the makings of a sound court game this week at Longwood. His second service is one of the features. It is almost as fast as his first delivery, and he really has something on the ball.

Germany Is Favored To Beat Czechoslovakia

PRAHA, July 13 (AP)—Czechoslovakia was expected to defeat Germany in the doubles play of the Davis Cup European zone finals today; but Germany's strong singles players were calculated to earn that country the right to oppose the United States in the inter-zone play a week from today.

Roderich Menzel and Josef Malacek were slated to uphold the Czech colors in the doubles against Hans Denker and K. Lund with Baron Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm a possible substitute for either of the Germans.

The Germans became favorites yesterday when Heiner Henkel, although beaten by Menzel, turned in a sensational performance that bade ill for Jon Caska, his slated opponent in the singles Sunday. Should Henkel defeat Caska it would practically assure victory for Germany because von Cramm, who reached the finals of the All-England play with Fred Perry, was counted a sure winner over Menzel.

Von Cramm loafed to an easy victory over Caska yesterday, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2, having the play in hand at all stages. Henkel, who is only 19, carried Menzel, No. 1 ranking Czech, to five sets and came very close to snatching victory from the veteran. Menzel won after a bitter battle, 7—5, 6—1, 4—6, 2—6, 6—4.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	50	21	.704
St. Louis	43	29	.597
Chicago	42	32	.568
Pittsburgh	41	36	.532
Brooklyn	33	39	.458
Cincinnati	33	42	.440
Philadelphia	31	41	.431
Boston	31	54	.380

Results July 12

No games played.

Endeavour Wins Race

LE HAVRE, France, July 13 (AP)—The Boston sloop Yankee finished second to T. O. M. Sopwith's British yacht, Endeavour, in the second race of the series for the Count of Paris Cup today. The winner covered the 22-mile four-cornered course in 2h. 53m. 38s. against Yankee's time of 2h. 55m. 23s. King George's Britannia finished sixth for the second successive day.

Mrs. Lake Triumphs

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—Mrs. Marion Turnie Lake of Piandome staged a strong finish yesterday to capture the annual 54-hole medal championship of the Women's Long Island Golf Association with a total of 254 strokes.

Vineyard Haven Crew Expected to Triumph

YARMOUTH, N. S., July 13 (AP)—The Vineyard Haven Yacht Club crew, having shown definite superiority over the crew of the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead, Mass., in two races yesterday, today was expected to sweep through to victory in defense of the Prince of Wales junior yachting trophy.

The Vineyard Haven boat, manned by Kingsman Brewster and E. A. Robie, defeated the Acadia Yacht Club boat of Yarmouth in the semi-finals yesterday as the Marblehead crew, Arthur Poor and John Macbeth, eliminated another Marblehead boat representing the Pleon Yacht Club.

Vineyard Haven defeated its rival by three minutes in the first race and by more than a minute in the second. The Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead won a consolation race held for eliminated crews. Darkness halted the finals yesterday for the trophy which is awarded the crew winning three races out of five.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	52	36	.591
Memphis	49	36	.576
New Orleans	46	40	.535
Nashville	46	41	.529
Chattanooga	43	42	.506
Little Rock	38	44	.463
Birmingham	35	52	.402
Knoxville	33	51	.393

Results July 12

Nashville 6, Atlanta 4.
Chattanooga 2, Knoxville 1.
Little Rock 4, New Orleans 3.
Birmingham 7, Memphis 2.

Uppington College Wins

LONDON, July 13 (Canadian Press)—The touring Canadian schoolboy cricksteers could not fathom Uppingham College bowlers, being held to 24 runs all out, and lost by 269 runs at Uppingham yesterday. J. R. McCosh and A. V. Spencer were the marksmen, taking 5 wickets for 9 runs and 4 for 2, respectively. At the close of play in the annual Eton-Harrow Public Schools cricket match at Lord's, the scores were: Harrow 249 (Joynson 68, Rees-Davies 5 for 66); Eton 138 for 5.

Wins Girls' Doubles Title

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—Mariette Argumbau and Elsie Link yesterday won the doubles title of the eastern sectional girls' tennis tournament at the Amackassin Club, defeating Eleanor Gates and Patricia Cumming in the final, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1.

Mrs. Lake Triumphs

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—Mrs. Marion Turnie Lake of Piandome staged a strong finish yesterday to capture the annual 54-hole medal championship of the Women's Long Island Golf Association with a total of 254 strokes.

Strict Amateur Rules Observed In Women's Golf

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 13 — Strict regulations for the elimination of all but clear-cut amateurs featured the official announcement of the conditions and program for the thirty-ninth annual women's amateur golf championship, made public today by the United States Golf Association, and to be held beginning Monday, Aug. 26, at the Interlachen Country Club, Hopkins, Minn.

Only amateurs who belong to clubs which are members of the United States Golf Association, and who have a sectional handicap of 6 or less are eligible except former champions, and specially invited foreigners. Players who have no such handicap must submit with their entries, attested cards indicating a proficiency equivalent to such a handicap.

All entries are subject to the approval of the executive committee whose decision shall be final. Entries must be made directly by the player, and must be sent to Mrs. E. Gillig Betz, secretary of the Women's Committee of the Association, to Box 75, Rumson, N. J., not later than Saturday, Aug. 10.

All score cards must be kept in strict accordance with Rule 5 of the special rules for stroke competition. In the qualifying round, from which the lowest 64 will continue at match play for the balance of the championship. If there are ties for the last positions, they will be immediately played off to determine the survivors.

Only entrants for the championship shall be eligible for other competition such as trials against par, mixed foursomes, etc.

The 64 survivors of the qualifying round of 18 holes on Monday, will continue at match play, two rounds on Tuesday, and one each on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 18 holes each round, with the final round 36 holes on Saturday.

Athletic Squads Leave for Europe On the Aquitania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 12—Two teams of United States track and field athletes, one under the management of Bernard W. Weafers, New York Athletic Club trainer, and the other under Lloyd W. Olds, Michigan Normal School coach, left this city yesterday on the Aquitania for an invasion of Europe.

Seven athletes made up Wefer's squad which will compete in Sweden, Norway, Holland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. They were Eddie O'Brien of the New York A. C., 400-meter dash; Gene Venzke, New York A. C., 1500-meter run; Kenneth Carpenter, University of Southern California, discuss throw; William Sefton, University of Southern California, pole vault; Foy Draper, University of Southern California, sprints, and Al Moreau, Marksville, La., hurdles.

Six athletes made up Olds's squad which is to compete in Finland, Belgium, Germany, Holland and France. They were Henry Dreyer, Rhode Island State College, hammer throw; Knewell Rushforth, Salt Lake City, high jump; Gordon Dunn, Olympic Club, discus; George F. Anderson, Olympic Club, sprints; Jack Mauger, Olympic Club, pole vault, and Elroy Robinson, Olympic Club, 800-meter run.

The first event for the Swedish visitors will take place July 24 at Stockholm. On the 28th, the team will perform in Carlstadt. July 30 and 31, or July 31 and Aug. 1, they will compete at Olso, Norway. Aug. 2 or 3 they will be at Goteborg, and Aug. 3 or 4 at Boras. Aug. 6 they will be at Norkkoping; Aug. 8 and 9, at Malmo; Aug. 10 and 11, at Amsterdam; Aug. 14 and 15, at Prague, and Aug. 20, at Budapest.

American Yachts Win

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, July 13 (AP)—Two Americans, Robert B. Meyer sailing Bobkat and Chandley Hovey, piloting Anis, were among the 200 competitors in the King's jubilee race, one of the features of the seventy-fifth anniversary regatta of the Royal Yachting Club today. The Americans gained a close victory over Norway in the team race for six-meter yachts concluded yesterday. Anis and Bobkat finished with 53¼ points against 53 for Norway and 45 for the Gothenburg R. Y. C. Members of Norway's royal family including King Haakon, crown Prince Olaf, Crown Princess Martha, Prince Axel and Princess Margaret, are attending the regatta.

International League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Montreal	49	36	.576
Baltimore	50	37	.575
Toronto	47	39	.547
Buffalo	44	41	.518
Syracuse	45	42	.517
Newark	44	42	.512
Rochester	34	51	.400
Albany	32	57	.360

Results July 12

Buffalo 8, Baltimore 3.
Montreal 11, Albany 3.
Toronto 1, Newark 0.
Syracuse 8, Rochester 6.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	51	34	.600
Indianapolis	45	36	.556
Milwaukee	42	37	.532
Columbus	43	38	.531
Kansas City	40	38	.513
St. Paul	39	40	.494
Toledo	36	45	.444
Louisville	25	53	.321

Results July 12

Columbus 6, Kansas City 4.
Milwaukee 4, Toledo 0.
Louisville 3, Minneapolis 2.
St. Paul 3, Indianapolis 2.

Senators Release Burke

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Bob Burke, veteran left-handed pitcher, has been released by Washington to Chattanooga of the Southern Association. Burke has not reported and is considering having a rest before returning to the game. He has been off form all season. Senators also have acquired a pair of young right-handed pitchers. Eldon McLean was purchased from Albany of the International League and Millard Hayes from Chattanooga of the Southern Association.

Mangrum, Nelson Lead

FONTHILL, Ont., July 13 (AP)—Ray Mangrum of Pittsburgh and Byron Nelson of Ridgewood, N. J., last night were leading the way toward the $1000 first prize money in the general Brock Hotel open golf tournament. They posted 36-hole cards of 143, just one stroke ahead of Walter Hagen, who missed tying by one inch, that being the distance that he missed a putt on the eighteenth. Scores of 158 and better qualified for the 36 holes.

Washington Releases Burke

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—Bob Burke, veteran left-handed pitcher, has been released by Washington to Chattanooga of the Southern Association.

Sporting Around the Hub

Hub Canoeists Guests of Southern Group

THE local members of the New England Canoe Racing Association will be the guests of the southern group at Lake Winnecunnet, Norton, Sunday afternoon, where a program of water sports will take place.

The events will consist of tilting, canoe-filling contest, hand paddle, one-quarter-mile mixed tandem, one-quarter-mile single blade, one-half-mile single blade tandem, rookie race and rescue race. The women's events are to be canoe-filling contest, rookie race, hand-paddle race, single-blade single, tilting, and single-blade tandem.

Barry Barton, Rowland Callow, John Reilly, Irving Crook, Emilie Hollenbach and Emma Smith comprise the general committee in charge, while the planning committee at Norton is headed by Joseph B. Merrill, assisted by Fred Foubert of Taunton and the Leonard Brothers.

* * *

Merritt Makes Final—Mel Merritt of Salem qualified for the final round of the Massachusetts amateur golf championship, this afternoon, at the Brae Burn Country Club, by defeating Dan Shea Jr., of South Shore 5 and 4.

Eddie Stimpson of the home club won the other semifinal-round match by defeating Leo Martin, Sandy Burr, 1 up, 19 holes.

* * *

Favorites All Vanish—The last of the low-handicap men or pretournament favorites vanished from the Massachusetts state amateur golf competition yesterday at Brae Burn when Mel Merritt, Salem, medalist, eliminated John H. Nies, United Shoe, 1 up. Nies was runner-up to Bill Blaney, title winner last year. In the morning play Merritt wiped out the other star, Emery Stration of Sandy Burr, 2 and 1.

The four semifinalists, Dan Shea Jr., South Shore, Merritt, Ed Stimpson, Brae Burn, and Leo Martin, Sandy Burr, have never advanced beyond the third round of this championship before. Shea's two victims yesterday were Mel Heath, Brae Burn, 1 up, and Ken Corcoran, Oyster Harbors, 2 and 1. Stimpson defeated Charlie Howe of Wellesley, 4 and 3, and Ellis T. Gates, Brae Burn, 4 and 2. Martin progressed through W. M. L. Rogers, Salem, 3 and 1, and Milan A. Heath, Brae Burn, 1 up.

Dan Shea is a former Holy Cross co-captain of the golf team, and Stimson was a one-time captain of the Harvard golf team. Mel Merritt is a former Dartmouth football player, and Lea Martin, ex-caddy champion, has just reached 20 years of age.

* * *

Pembroke Regatta—Plans are complete, entry blanks have been mailed and the course charted for the regatta of the New England Canoe Racing Association on Oldham Pond, Pembroke, Sunday afternoon, July 28. The regular men's canoe races will be over a half-mile straight-of-way course, the ladies and mixed races over a quarter-mile straight-of-way course. A substitute course in event of high wind is being laid on Little Sandy Pond, adjoining.

The novice races are open to the public and entries are being solicited by Chairman Leo Geary of the planning committee at Pembroke.

* * *

Two Ball Games Tomorrow—The Cleveland Indians are scheduled to play a doubleheader with the Boston Red Sox tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park, the first game starting at 1:30 o'clock. Monday is an open date. Cleveland plays a single game here Tuesday with the Red Sox.

* * *

Free Tennis at Longwood Tomorrow—Finals in the men's singles and doubles, women's singles and doubles as well as mixed doubles at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, will be open to the public without charge tomorrow. The matches will be played on the grandstand courts so there will be plenty of seats. The women's singles open the program at 1:30.

Athletic Awards To 196 Yale Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 12—Yale awarded 196 insignia in nine branches of sports on the recommendation of the Undergradute A. A. to the board of control of the Yale Athletic Association. Polo, track, golf, crew, tennis, swimming, boxing, baseball and lacrosse were the sports.

Twenty-eight awards were major Y's, 42 were minors, 89 numerals, 18 minor insignia and charms and cups. Charles S. Munson Jr. won the Macdonald Cup, emblematic of the university golf championship. Alfred K. Mills Jr., Yale freshman track star, was awarded a major Y for being a member of the Harvard-Yale track team to compete against Oxford-Cambridge in England. The major awards:

For winning intercollegiates—outdoor polo—Capt. Jay K. Secor, Perrysberg, Ohio; P. H. Dominick, New Canaan, Conn.; R. E. L. Wilson, Wilson, Ark.; J. P. Grace Jr., Manhasset, L. I.; H. L. Freer, manager, Cleveland.

Track—John Badman, Wilkes-Barre, Penna.; Keith S. Brown, Wheaton, Ill.; Frederick B. Alofsin, Lynn, Mass.; Morris B. Canning, Bridgeport, Conn.; Arthur A Frank, Evanston, Ill.; Arthur J. Loeb, Philadelphia; Allen H. Minor, New Canaan, Conn.; Carl S. Oldach, Penfield, Penna.; Tom A. Ritsman, Durham, N. H.; Erskine E. Smith, Sioux City; Charles S. Strauss, Pelham, N. Y.; Robert Train, Savannah, Ga.; Wilbur T. Woodland, Watertown, Mass.; Richard Zellner, Brooklyn; Henry J. Wright Jr., Bronxville, N. Y.; Fred H. Lassiter, Charlotte, N. C.; Joseph H. Johnson, Hartford, Conn.; Guy W. Chamberlin, Montevallo, Ala.; Charles E. Dunbar, Plainfield, N. J.; Nelson M. Loud, Detroit; Charles H Rose Jr., Niles, Ohio; Allan J. Ryan, Brooklyn.

Major Y was also awarded to Alfred K. Mills Jr. '38, of Annville, Penna., as member of the Harvard-Yale team competing against Oxford and Cambridge.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	15	9	.625
Missions	15	11	.577
Los Angeles	13	12	.520
Seattle	12	12	.500
Oakland	13	13	.500
Portland	12	13	.480
Hollywood	12	14	.462
Sacramento	9	17	.346

Results July 12

Sacramento 10, Portland 1.
San Francisco 5, Hollywood 4.
Missions 4, Los Angeles 3.
Oakland 3, Seattle 2.

Lovelock Qualifies

LONDON, July 13 (AP)—Jack Lovelock, New Zealand's great middle-distance runner, easily qualified for the mile final in the British A. A. A. championships at White City today. Lovelock won his heat in 4m. 23.5s., but was forced to sprint the last eight yards to fight off a challenge by two English opponents, D. W. Price and A. W. Shakespeare.

Baltimore Stadium Gets Game

BALTIMORE, Md., July 13 (AP)—The annual Navy-Notre Dame football classic will be played in the Baltimore Stadium, Oct. 26, officials of the bowl announced yesterday. Col. Frank A. Hancock, manager of the Stadium, conferred with Navy officers in Annapolis Wednesday. The site had been in doubt. The Middies have won the last two of their series.

Champions Bat Essex

LONDON, July 12 (Canadian Press)—Two county cricket fixtures were concluded yesterday, one day ahead of schedule. Nottinghamshire scored a fine victory over Northamptonshire, winning by an innings and 45 runs, while the champion Lancashire eleven beat Essex by an innings and 54 runs.

Stoertebecker Located

BERGEN, Norway, July 13 (AP)—The yacht Stoertenbecker, last of the boats to report in the Newport (R. I.) to Bergen race, was located yesterday sailing along the west coast of Norway with the Norwegian school training ship Soerlandet. All hands were reported well.

Miss Dudley Wins Junior Title

CHICAGO, July 12 (AP)—Eleanor Dudley, long-driving Chicago youngster, captured the sixteenth annual women's western junior golf championship yesterday by defeating Ella Mae Williams, also of Chicago, 6 and 4, in the final at the Westmoreland Country Club.

Helen Pedersen Scores Another Longwood Upset

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 13—Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., United States girl tennis champion, recorded her second upset in as many days, today when she defeated topseeded Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, the second ranking player in tthe country, in the semifinal round of the women's invitation lawn tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club here.

Miss Pederson, who eliminated Mary Greef Harris of Kansas City, the third seeded player, yesterday, today defeated Mrs. Fabyan in straight sets. Mrs. Fabyan, who has not been playing very well this week, played dangerously and let the Connecticut girl run up leads of 4—2 in both sets. The score was 6—3, 6—4.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, No. 4, the only seeded player to survive in singles, will have to play Miss Pedersen tomorrow afternoon. This morning, Mrs. Van Ryn, the former Marjorie K. Gladman of Santa Monica, Calif., defeated a girl from her old home town, Gracyn W. Wheeler. Miss Wheeler got the jump today and won the first set at 6—4, but Mrs. Van Ryn, who ranks thirteenth nationally, one place below Miss Wheeler, came back and ran out the match at 6—2, 6—3.

Cornell's Rise To Crew Power Noted

ITHACA, N. Y., July 13 (AP)—Tomorrow is Bastille Day in France but the significance of the date to anniversary of the university's first Cornellians is that it marks the 60th ascendency to power in the rowing world.

It was on July 14, 1875, that Cornell completed a sweep in one of the greatest college regattas ever held. Thirteen six-oared shells raced over a three-mile course on Saratoga Lake in the varsity race and Cornell emerged the victor, with Harvard, Yale and Princeton trailing, among others. The day before Cornell's freshman boat defeated Harvard, Brown and Princeton, also over a three-mile course.

The occasion marked the birth of the famous Cornell "I-Yell-Yell-Yell" cheer. The regatta drew a crowd of more than 40,000 spectators, most of them occupying a huge grandstand built near the finish line and marked Cornell's first big triumph in college sports. The university then was only seven years old.

John N. Ostrom, captain, coach and stroke of the varsity crew, now 84, is the only survivor of that boatload. Until last year he was active as a bridge engineer in Chicago but is now retired and lives at his boyhood home, East Randolph, N. Y. The two living members of the freshman crew are Lynde Palmer of Plattsburg, N. Y., and Albert W. (Uncle Pete) Smith, emeritus professor and dean of the College of Engineering at Cornell.

Five Records Broken In Australian Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. — Although rain had made the tracks heavy, four state records and one inter-university record were made in the Australian University athletic championships which were held in Adelaide, Melbourne, with 60 points, won the championship for the nineteenth time. Sydney scored 50 points, Adelaide 17, Tasmania four and Queensland one.

J. P. Metcalfe (Melbourne), who holds one Empire record, three Australian records and two inter-university records, added another to his list when he jumped 6ft. 3¾in. in the running high jump. The previous record was 6ft. ½in., made at the Australian championships in Adelaide last January.

The pole vault record of 11ft. 6in. made last year by S. Reid (Sydney) was eclipsed by G. Harper (Melbourne) who cleared 12ft. 8¾in. This beat F. I. Woodhouse's jump of 12ft. 6¾in., which was the previous State record.

G. Harper (Melbourne) jumped a distance of 23ft. 6¾in. in the running broad jump beating Metcalfe's figures 22ft. 8¾in. made in inter-university championships but the referee disallowed the performance as a record owing to a following wind. This jump was the best in this State for 13 years. In 1922, R. J. Honner established the State record with 23ft. 8½in.

In the hop, step and jump event, Metcalfe covered 48ft. 8in., beating the previous state record of 47ft. 4½in., held by B. Dickensen. Metcalfe is the British Empire games champion, and the holder of the Australian record—50ft. 4¾in. for the hop, step and jump.

The other state record was in the relay in which four representatives of the combined universities—A. G. Campbell, J. E. Young, J. A. Harting, and P. A. Leslie—ran the 440 yards in 46s. The previous state record was 47 1-5ths.

Harris Rallies Brilliantly

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 13 (AP)—Rallying when within two points of losing the match in straight sets, Charles Harris of West Palm Beach, Fla., yesterday turned back J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., to enter the finals of the Spring Lake invitation tennis tournament. The scores were 3—6, 7—5, 6—4, 6—1. The victory qualified Harris to meet the winner of the Frankie Parker—Wilbur E. Hess match for the championship Sunday. Parker and Hess will play the other semifinal.

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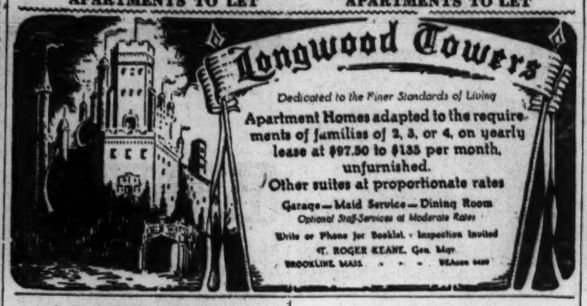

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/1½ a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

ITALY—Rooms with breakfast and meals on request, with Italian family; all modern conveniences. Filippini, 4 Via Castel Marrone, Milan.

POST WANTED

EXPERT SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER—Eleven years' experience, desires position of trust and responsibility; speaks Italian; will go anywhere. Casella Postale 393, Milan, Italy.

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONE-NEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland Bahnhofplatz 2
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Europe
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
PRAGUE

JEWELRY—All kinds of high-class Jewelry made in own Atelier.
WATCHES—BOHEMIAN GARNETS. All repairs promptly and thoroughly executed.
JOSEF RITTER
Jindřišská 21 Tel. 336-72

ANTIQUES and JEWELRY
Bohemian Garnets
Large Stock of Watches
All Repairs promptly executed
OWN ATELIER
Frant. Ritter, K. Královská 6 Tel. 34179

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

DENMARK
COPENHAGEN

WATCHES
Paul Böttger
Frederiksberggade 23
Phone Byen 6441

ROBERT KLÜVER
Vesterbrogade 69 Tel. Centr. 7846
ELECTRIC LIGHT, POWER, RADIO
State-Authorised Electrical Engineer
(Statsautoriseret Elektro-Installatør)

JØRGEN GABE
ELLINORSVEJ 8, CHARL: ORDRUP 3460
KUL·KOKS·CINDERS
Industri Brænde (Coal)

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17 Telf. Godth. 8147
Good Quality, Moderate Prices.

CHR. C. SOLIDATH'S SUCC'S
IG SPELLERBERG & SON
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

HOLLAND
AMSTERDAM

Gaat U Met Vacantie?
Wij leveren U alle soorten Gebak, Koekjes, Dessert-en Chocoladewerken, verpakt voor de reis:
Banketbakkerij A. DIJKSRA
Amstellaan 2 P. K. Tel. 91461
(Confectionery)

THE HAGUE

BAARSLAG'S
BOUWVEDRYF- Building Trade
New Buildings and Repairs
Pahudstraat 15-17 Tel. 773435

Coöp. Society "Eigen Hulp" u.a.
Prinsestraat 11 s-Gravenhage
Tel. 112174 (5 lijnen)
Het oudste en beste adres voor
LEVENSMIDDELEN
PROVISIONS
A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dykveldstr 71, 73, 75a
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

DUTCH EAST INDIES
BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS
Batavia — Bandoeng
Kloosterlinnen
Sterk en Koel
80 c.M. breed F. 0.52
240 c.M. breed F. 1.45
260 c.M. breed F. 1.60
per EL
Household Linen

NORWAY
OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisørsalong)
Vedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel 26261

SANNERBROENS BENZINSTATION
Waldemar Thranes gt. 86
AUTO SERVICE STATION
Also spare parts for Motor-Tricycles
Telephone 70222

SWEDEN
STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Rya and Flossa Rugs
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 77,
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10.
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm
PUB
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments—there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings—there is the Persson department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter glass, pottery and handwoven textiles
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-78 - Stockholm

Formans
Stureplan, Stockholm
High-Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electroplate, Gentlemen's Outfitters and also articles suitable for ladies' use.
Depot and Sole Sale:
ROYAL COPENHAGEN CHINA WORKS

Books
MAGAZINES—STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

Myrstedts Matthöma
CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 KUNGSGATAN 40
STOCKHOLM GÖTEBORG

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS — FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

PHOTO HOUSE
AESCHBACHER
Kodaks - Zeiss
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 4
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4

Buchler
QUALITÄTS-SCHUHE
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for Everybody in the Family

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
AD. LOBSIGER-MATHYS A. G.
31—Spitalgasse—31 Tel. 23.454

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

Plasterer
and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Wabernstrasse 16 Tel. 31.521

KÄSERMANN
Kolonialwaren
GROCERY
Aegertenstrasse 49 Tel. 23.539

SALON DE COIFFURE
for ladies and gentlemen
PERFUMERY
Chs. Grimm-Amthausgasse 3

GROCERY SHOP
MORITZ ABEREGG
Schauplatzgasse 35
Dessert Fruit
Lindt & Sprüngli - Peter-Cailler-Kohler Chocolates

Speciality Shop
for Rubber Goods
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.946
REPAIRS

Ed. Meyer- v. Bergen
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
THUNSTRASSE 17 TEL. 22.331

Vegetarisches Restaurant
RYFFLIHOF
Neuengasse 30, first floor

All Leather Articles
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516

MOBEL
SCHMIDT
FURNITURE
Weihergasse 7 im Marzili
Telefon 27.535

Hairdressing — Manicure
Beauty Culture
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9
F[illegible]ed 1837 Tel. 23.208

BIEL

Tschäppät
AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

Salon special pour Dames
Mesdemoiselles Bigler
Bienne
Rue du Nidau 28 *Tel. 28.91*
Hairdressing

Hrch. Wettstein & Cie
Seevorstadt 70a
Schreibmaschinen Writing Machines — Nähmaschinen Sewing-Machines

EPICERIE
E. PLUSS - STETTLER
Unterer Quai 43
WERNLI BISCUITS

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération.
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

"BALLY"
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 RUE DU MARCHÉ and 15 RUE DE RIVE

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY — SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES

COOKING and HEATING
BY GAS
Bathrooms Lavatories Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6 Boulevard James Fazy

MAISON TRABOLD
COAL OFFICE
MAZOUT
7 Rue du Vieux Collège
Tel. 48.318

GROCERY STORE
Biscuits Wernli Fromage Gerber
Pates Doria Produits Liebig
LOUIS PETIT
42 Rue de St. Jean
Orders Delivered Tel. 26.990

LAITERIE "LA CLOCHETTE"
DAIRY
J. BOUVARD S. A.
33 Rue Kléberg

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA (Continued)

LIBRAIRIE NAVILLE
Anct. LIBRAIRIE KUNDIG
1 Place du Lac Tel. 40.684
THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOK-STORE OF GENEVA.

All Leather Articles for Travellers
REPAIRS
MAISON J. FAVRE S. A.
60 Rue du Rhône Tel. 51.102

DEMENAGEMENTS
Transport of Pianos
JEAN RIOTTON
7 Rue Lombard (près Bd. Cluse)
Travail soigné. Tel. 41.773

MAISON GUTGESELL
ROND-POINT
Patisserie—Boulangerie—Tea Room
Tel. 54.045

Les Meubles Dubouchet
39 Rue de Carouge
se recommandent d'eux-mêmes par leur bienfacture.
(FURNITURE)

INTERLAKEN

SALON BORN
Unionstrasse 7, Tel. 590
Spezial-Damen-Frisier-Salon
(Ladies' Hairdressing)
First Class Service
Permanent Waving
Hair Cut—Perfumery

Konditorei - Tea Room
RITSCHARD
Marktgasse 1

LAUSANNE

The Victoria House
Shirts and Hosiery
MODE MASCULINE
Chemiserie—Cravates
Sous-vêtements—Chaussettes
CHARLES HORT
28 Petit Chêne 28

Tapis d'Orient VERITABLES
Real Oriental Rugs
O. R. MARSENS
4 Rue du Lion d'Or Tel. 32.566

COAL COKE WOOD
GAZOIL (*Mazout*)
LAUSANNE-COMBUSTIBLES
H. Dupertuis
Route de Genève—Gare du Flon
Tel. 22.012

ARTISTIC HAND-WEAVING
STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MMES. FERRARI & THIEBAUD
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23435

LUCERNE

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

MORGES près LAUSANNE

Bookbinding—Framing
Reliure—Encadrements
Fournitures de Bureau
J. EGLI
18 GRANDE RUE

NEUCHATEL

MELLES. R. & M. CORNAZ
SALON DE MODES
rue du Seyon 3, 1st Floor. Tel. 1815
Beautiful Selection of Hats

BOOKS STATIONERY
MME. SANDOZ-MOLLET
Rue du Seyon 2. Tel. 1804

All Articles for BATHING
at
SAVOIE-PETITPIERRE S. A.
Costumes — Pyjamas — Casques
Sandales, Etc.
Dernières nouveautés.
Prix très avantageux
Voyez nos devantures

ZAZIWIL I. E.

ZAZIWIL i/E
(Linie: Berne-Langnau-Lucerne)
GASTHOF Z. "WEISSEN ROSSLI"
Heimeliger Ferienort. Schönes Ausflugsziel.
Niedrige Preise. Tel. 4
Prospekte durch Familie Künzi
Restaurant

ZURICH

UMBRELLAS
WALKING-STICKS
Schirme & Stöcke
Eigene Reparaturwerk-stätte

E. DALLMANN, Zürich 7
Klosbachstrasse 7 b/ Kreuzplatz
Tel. 28.063

Grands Coiffeur-Salons
für Damen und Herren
K. LIPS
Sihlstrasse 35, Glockenhof, Zürich
Dauerwellenspecialist
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Modern Service Moderate Prices

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA-ROOM
Urianiastrasse-Lintheschergasse
We recommend our best
CHOCOLATE POWDER and COCOA

NOVANA A. G.
Mühlebachstrasse 40
FREE DELIVERY A Card Suffices

PARFUMERIE SCHINDLER
Zürich 1 Paradeplatz
PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES of First Class Makes
Everything for Beauty Culture
Ladies' and Gentlemen's First Class Hairdresser

C. ZELLWEGER & Co.
RENNWEGTOR
ZÜRICH
Drapery, Novelties in
WOOLEN, SILK AND COTTON
All Sports Articles
Sporthaus
Bächtold
ZURICH Rämistrasse 3, b. Bellevue

MEYER-BUCK
Schiffände/Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes
are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

SEA POINT
ATLANTIC GARAGE
(A. White, Proprietor)
Rocklands Road, Sea Point
Repairs of Every Description
Petrol, oils, and all motor car accessories.

SEA POINT
THE HOME MADE CANDY KITCHEN
for Pure Home-made Sweets and Chocolates
11, REGENT ROAD, SEA POINT

YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES (Prop.) Ltd.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 Plein Street Phone 2-3341
Daily Deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
Crosse & Blackwell's Products

LEDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns and dainty Underwear go to LEDOR, 2nd floor, Remington Buildings, 96 St. George's St. Tel. 2 1253
P. S.—We renovate and remodel Hats and Frocks to look like new at very reasonable prices

Graham Hall Residential
WORCESTER ROAD SEA POINT
Half minute from Sea and Trams.
Excellent Table, Tennis, Billiards, etc.
Under the management of
Mrs. Fern and Miss Hill
TELEPHONE 4-3568

DURBAN

HANSFORD & HANSFORD
(Limited)
TIMBER & JOINERY
We have been serving the public of South Africa with timber, joinery and general building material for the past 30 years. We buy our timber direct from forests overseas, thus you pay no middleman's profit.
We stock—Ten Test Insulating Board, Upson Blue Centre Board, Upson Fibre Tile, Armor Board, Asbestos-Cement Sheets, Plywoods, Novoid Waterproofing Powder for Concrete and Plaster, Ruberoid Roll Roofing, Richardson-Flintkote Red and Green Roll Roofing and Shingles, "Everwear" Red and Black Floor Covering, "Pinnacle" Paints and Distempers, "Silflex" coated British Fencing Wire and Wire Netting, almost rustless, Barb and Plain Wire, Fencing Standards, etc.
8-12 Pine Street, East. Phone Cen. 2263
Tel. Cen 3991

"CHLOE"
Ladies' Imported Gowns
Coats, Etc.
9 MURCHIE'S PASSAGE OFF WEST ST.

The Departmental Store
With an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
209 PINE ST. Phone Cen. 3055

MILLAR BROS.
(Masons & Cartwright)
FLORISTS
Nurserymen and Seedsmen
Bouquet and Floral Decorations
349 West Street Phone 3103
Manageress Res. Phone 5155

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
Battery Charging and
Car Electrical Repairs
52 Aliwal Street
Phone 3236 Tel.: Add Smithbat.
For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED
Club Arcade, Durban
Port Elizabeth Box 2; Bloemfontein Box 583
East London Box 62
The Northern Assurance Company, Limited
Drink and Use Only
The Model Dairy
PURE MILK
Phone 443

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford St., East London
DRAPERS and
SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

Factory Distributors for
NEW, SILENT
Kelvinator
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
and
FORREST MODEL
ELECTRIC STOVES
GRUNOW RADIO

Geen & Richards
JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
126 MARKET STREET

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
High Class Confectioners
Wedding Cakes and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Finest ingredients and no substitutes used.

Box 6818 Phone C 2142/3 "Fanny"
96 Pritchard Street

ANN'S
Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon
274 LOUIS BOTHA AVE.
ORANGE GROVE 45-2458

JNO. W. QUINN & Co. Ltd.
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS
and CATERERS
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs.
May we have the pleasure of serving you.
Phones 387 and 388 Central

Greaves for Gifts
JEWELLERS
Heath's Bldgs., Pritchard St.

"FIGARO"
Ladies' Hairdressers
Specialists in Permanent Waving
Proprietors: P. Stolp; G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
First Floor, Hepworth's Buildings
70 Pritchard Street

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

For Quality *For Value*

Blinman's
Everything for
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
A branch of Cleghorn & Harris organisation
ELOFF and KERK STREETS

ADDIE & CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Specialising in Outsizes
CORNER JEPPE and JOUBERT STS.

PIETERMARITZBURG

ROSA SYMS
Specialist in
Viennese Dresses
Coats, Costumes, Washing Frocks, Lingerie
HANDMADE WEAR FOR TINY TOTS
HAND EMBROIDERED IRISH LINEN
8 Carlyle Arcade, P. O. Box 243 Phone 4273

KEAN'S PHONE 4146
Luncheonette and Tea Lounge
On the Corner of
Longmarket and Timber Streets

The American Stores
for China, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware
202 Church Street Phone 3813

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for All.
The World's Best Makes Stocked.
235 Longmarket St. (opp. G. P. O.) Ph. 3168

For Pre-Eminent Provisions
Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & CO.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159 Church Street Phone 2995
and Scottsville—Phone 2773

C. E. "SAX" YOUNG
Picture Framer
Art, Stationery and Sports Dealer
289 Church Street Phone 3094

PRETORIA

POBOX 1072 PHONE 5174
BCB STORES Pty Ltd
TOM BECKETT MANAGING DIRECTOR
Groceries—Provisions
Confectionery—Drapery
Haberdashery
Ladies' Wear
Hardware—Crockery
Toilet Requisites
Stationery
Soft Furnishing, etc, etc.
289 CHURCH STREET

Do Ye Ken?
Solomon & McGlashan
CHURCH STREET
'Tis the Right Spot for Good Values in Boots, Shoes and Men's Outfitting

MRS. T. SOUTHCOMB
"FLORIST"
NEW ARCADE
Seasonable Plants and Fresh Cut Flowers

Australia
NEW SOUTH WALES
SYDNEY
Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
22 CLIFFORD AVENUE
Y. U. 2271 9 to 6 daily except Saturday
Look for Sydney display advertisements in the news section

OPTICIANS
Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
23/25 Hunter Street, Sydney
E. Gardiner, Optometrist
OPTOMETRISTS

MOFFATS PRINTERY
We Serve to Please
258 GEORGE ST SYDNEY
TELEPHONE B 4307
QUALITY PRODUCTION

L. M. Oldfield
Trained Corsetiere
Individual Corsetry
102a Hunter Street
A corset for every figure.
Phone B. 5260

A. E. RICHARDS
17a Pitt Street, Sydney
Near Quay Ph. B4661
PRINTER, ETC.

JOHN TOCOVENKO
F. I. O., N. S. W.
Optometrist and Optician
Phone B 2652
Royal Exchange 56 Pitt St., Sydney

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 GEORGE ST., opp. Margaret St.
SYDNEY

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

The
HOOVER
It Beats
As It Sweeps
As It Cleans

Authorized Distributors in All States
JOHN S. DRYSDALE
State Building, Market Street
SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Sole Australian Agent

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
FOR EVERYTHING
AT THEIR
FAMOUS LOW PRICES

"The Senior Store," Sydney

Gourlay Bros.
LIMITED
Furniture
Warehousemen
Removalists and
Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Miss Levenberg
Millinery Salon
Specializing in
Large Head Fittings
and Renovations.
SHOP 21, 3RD PROMENADE
State Shopping Block
Market Street, Sydney Tel. M. 3946

CARPET
CLEANING
BEATING SHAMPOOING
10% Reduction to Monitor Readers
G. C. Singleton & Co.
Melb. F. 5619 Syd. B. 3788

NOCK & KIRBY'S
"Sydney's Specialty Hardware Stores"
417-21 also 188-194a George Street
Sydney

EDWARD FAY Ltd.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Central Square
George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

Poullars'
Australia's largest and best
Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.
Commercial Union
Assurance Company Ltd.
OF LONDON
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
J. W. Anderson, *Branch Manager*
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

F. S. Burford & Son
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
112 MARKET STREET SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M A 4928

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor*

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES'
Australia's most modern Department Store — the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.
SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH or MARKET STS.

HORDERN BROTHERS.
GENERAL DRAPERS.
FURNISHERS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters, etc.
Visit our Delightful
FLORENTINE RESTAURANT
PITT & GEORGE STS. SYDNEY

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
578 Stanley St. Sth., Brisbane
Phone J2366

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Block 'B' Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section

MANTON'S
ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE
COATS
FROCKS
KNITWEAR
UNDERWEAR
MANCHESTER
WOOLLENS
SILKS
HOSIERY
GLOVES
LACES
USE OUR LAY-BY
BRING YOUR CASH ORDERS

MANTON'S
MANTON & SONS PTY LTD
BOURKE STREET MELBOURNE

The Only Exclusively FRENCH Salon
PELTIER
For HATS GOWNS COATS SPORTSWEAR
Nicholas Building
37 Swanston Street

YOUR HAIR
IS SO IMPORTANT!
Let Me Help You!
Miss Fegent
The Waldorf
CAPITOL HOUSE
SWANSTON STREET TEL. C. 3061

TYPING
General-Duplicating
Illustrated
Miss E. M. Tapner
20 QUEEN STREET TEL. C. 11489

6p The Australian WOMAN'S WORLD
Recipes Fashions Articles Stories
Monthly at all News Agents throughout Australia and at
358 COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE

Well Tailored—
and Assured!
SUITS and COSTUMES from £6.6.0
GOTAL MOVITZ
CAPITOL HOUSE
Swanston St. F-2211

"MONTEREY"
Guest House
Mrs. A. M. Adams Win. 1879
17 Queen's Road, cr. Arthur Street, SC 2
Adjacent First Church, Trams and City.
Tennis Court
Overlooking Albert Park Golf Links
Invest in
Peace, Security, Provision
Advice and Service from
A. A. GIBSON
Consulting Representative
A.M.P. Society Ring W. 2/86 Central 8927

"NAMMOORA"
A Guest Home in the Hills
OLINDA FALLS ROAD
MT. DANDENONG, VIC.
Hot and Cold Water
Tennis Court, Croquet Lawn
Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Tel. Kalorama 6

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

It Costs Less
to Be
Fashionable
at
BALL & WELCH LTD.
Melbourne's Most Popular and Most Accessible Department Store
Consistent with dependable quality B. & W.'s prices are quite unbeatable and represent the greatest value obtainable. Unlimited cash-buying resources bring to us the pick of the best goods offering, and these exceptional buying facilities enable us to place before our patrons undeniable shopping advantages.
You Are Invited to Come in and Look Around

THE WATTLE
For Teas, Luncheons and Dinners
Open till 8 P. M. daily
and till 2 o'clock on Saturdays
374 Lt. Collins Street
MELBOURNE Cl.
Tel. Cent. 5984 (6 lines)
The Wattle may be reserved for Private Functions

EVENING GOWNS *Well Designed*
DAY FROCKS *Beautifully Made*
BRIDGE COATS *Smartly Cut*
TRAVEL WARDROBES *a Specialty*
All Our Prices Are Moderate
ANNE RUTLEDGE
TASMANIA HOUSE, 317 FLINDERS LANE
Near Elizabeth Street

"To Help, to Cheer and to Make Glad"

RONALDS CENTRAL PTY. LTD.
229 COLLINS STREET
Next to "Age" Office

MERLE'S
FOR GIFTS GIFTS GIFTS
HOWEY COURT
234 Collins St.
Melbourne
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Monitor Movie Guide

Michael Bartlett, Opera Tenor, Helps Make Success of "Love Me Forever"

By E. C. S.

Becky Sharp (Pioneer)—A new refinement of color in films has been attained in this new screen version of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," the tale of the rise and decline of a gold digger in the days of Waterloo. Sir Cedric Hardwicke as Steyne and Nigel Bruce as Joseph Sedley are steadily satisfying performers. Miriam Hopkins as Becky has brilliant moments in an uneven characterization.

Black Sheep (Fox)—Brisk farce about sharpers on shipboard, with forced incidents of sentiment when the gambler discovers his long-lost son. These crooks are dull dogs when they go soft. Edmund Lowe, Claire Trevor.

Columbia Pictures Corp.
Michael Bartlett in "Love Me Forever"

Call of the Wild (Twentieth Century) — This studio, having revised Victor Hugo, naturally didn't hesitate to rewrite Jack London's biography of a dog, turning it into antic outing in the snows for Loretta Young, Clark Gable and Jack Oakie. Apparently the title was bought for sales purposes only. Funny enough in its way, and draws well because of its leads.

Calm Yourself (Metro)—One of the quickies the major studios are mistakenly making to keep the double bill theaters going. A thin story, suitable for a short, is stretched to 70 minutes of fooling incident to a youth's maneuvers of an organization to do people's worrying for them. Robert Young, Madge Evans.

Dance Band (British International)—Buddy Rogers and June Clyde are rival band leaders. Gangsters and a music contest, ending in a draw and a marriage. For Buddy's following, chiefly.

Death From a Distance (Invincible)—Fair murder mystery with solution found in astronomical clues. George Marion, Lola Lane, John St. Polis.

Don't Bet on Blondes (Warner)—The amiable comedy talents of Warren William are of great help to this story of an insurance specialist who must pay $50,000 if the heroine marries within three years. To keep off suitors he pays court to her himself. Fair enough. Claire Dodd, Guy Kibbee.

Escapade (Metro) — Introducing Luise Rainer, interesting German actress, as the Cinderella who finally wins the wedding ring from a philandering artist, played by William Powell ingratiatingly. There are minor incidents of amorous intrigue characteristic of a well-patterned Viennese love story. Frank Morgan, Mady Christians. One of the best of the month.

Escape Me Never (British and Dominions)—The remarkable actress Elisabeth Bergner repeating on the screen the brilliant stage performance she gave in London and New York last year, of the waif who married an inconstant musician and remained constant to him. Hugh Sinclair, Griffith Jones.

Front Page Woman (Warner)—Bette Davis and George Brent as rival reporters. They are so good the police just wait for them to bring their infallible murder mystery clues into the station house. A pleasant fiction, all the more amusing because it is a caricature of the newspaper business.

Going Highbrow (Warner) — Zasu Pitts, a newly rich wife, breaks into society with the aid of Edward Everett Horton, as agent for a needy socialite. When the latter's son falls in love with a waitress who has been hired to pose as the climber's daughter complications arise that only a scenarist could solve. Moderately entertaining. Guy Kibbee, Ross Alexander.

In Caliente (Warner)—A cheerful extravaganza about a magazine publisher who escapes from one feminine menace only to encounter another in Mexico. Edward Everett Horton at his best as the publisher's henchman. The DeMarcos do a choice dancing duet. Dolores Del Rio, Pat O'Brien, Glenda Farrell, Leo Carrillo.

Love Me Forever (Columbia)—Grace Moore as the society girl who, after losing her money, studies for opera with the help of a gambler who is fond of music. She makes a success in "Bohème," singing generous selections in an opera house scene. Many persons like this as well as "One Night of Love." Leo Carrillo, Michael Bartlett.

Men Without Names (Paramount)—A gruesome gangster film with thugs presented in callous villainies that are intended to give the customers thrills. Instead they may arouse your indignation that the films capitalize these spectacles of viciousness under the pretense that tribute is being paid to the forces of law and order. Fred MacMurray, Madge Evans, David Holt.

Mr. Dynamite (Universal)—Edmund Lowe as the crooked detective who is allowed to remain in town long enough to solve a triple murder mystery. A cheery thing of its sort. Esther Ralston, Victor Varconi.

Orchids to You (Fox)—Jean Muir as the bright young florist who wouldn't reveal to whom the married man was sending orchids. She even is sent to jail for contempt of court. John Boles as one of the two husbands involved in the intrigue, acts a lawyer agreeably and sings one song well. Charles Butterworth amuses spectators hugely by his eccentric behavior as a patron of the shop. A first-rate comedy as summer films go.

Paris in Spring (Paramount)—A smoothly made musical with Mary Ellis as a night club singer who will not wed the devoted Count Paul until she hears a preachment on the subject of marriage from the grandmother of the girl who encountered Paul at the top of the Eiffel Tower when both had determined to end it all. There follow the cross-purposes of French farce at the grandmother's chateau. Entertaining if you don't wait for the sermonette. Ida Lupino, James Blakeley, Jesse Ralph.

Public Hero No. 1 (Metro)—Chester Morris as the government man who went to jail to get evidence against the gangsters. Melodrama of grisly incidents for adult thrill seekers only. Jean Arthur, Joseph Calleia, Lionel Barrymore.

Riding Wild (Columbia)—Tim McCoy is still settling the range wars.

The Scoundrel (Paramount)—A miracle play for sophisticates. The heartless publisher comes back from a fatal airplane crash in search of forgiveness. Noel Coward, Julie Haydon, Alexander Woollcott.

Secret Agent (Alliance)—Greta Nissen as an Italian spy in love with an enemy spy. She places him above her duty and perishes. Passable entertainment of routine sort.

[This guide is printed Saturdays.]

The Signboards of Paris—Hailed As Art; an Idea for U. S. Billboards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—To revive the more or less forgotten art of signboard painting, a special Signboard Exhibition was held here recently.

Visitors were shown signboards as historical treasures, signboards many centuries old, and signs painted by famous artists of other years.

It is hoped that both artists and shopkeepers will respond to the initiative of the exhibition and that many shops will in the near future return to the ancient custom of announcing business and identity by a beautiful sign over the door.

Visitors also suggested that American billboard builders might learn something from the exhibit.

The exhibition was held at the Galeries Bagués, where a section showing the most famous French signboards which are still preserved, was on view.

One of the most beautiful of these old signs was a fine sailing vessel carved in wood, all sails unfurled, which was lent by the Carbavalet Museum. This sign is called "Le Petit Dunkerque."

It was shown at the exhibition that even Watteau, 18th century French master, painted a sign for a shopkeeper friend of his and achieved considerable fame from it.

Signboards flourished even in ancient Rome where they often consisted of pictures painted in red wax representing some object bearing relation to the type of the business advertised.

Medieval France was particularly rich in signboards of beauty. Often at this time the signboards served as topographical indications, as none of the houses were numbered. Many streets derived names from the signboards to be seen in them, or from one particularly famous signboard.

In Paris, the Rue du Croissant and the Rue de la Harpe and many others bear testimony to the fame of their one-time signboards. Paris artists are hoping that the signboards will return to the doorways once more.

Australian Ranges Cover Huge Tracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—When it is realized that in the north of Australia there is a sheep station, 2,000,000 acres in size, some conception of Australia's bewildering distances can be formed. Even the majority of Australians cannot visualize the vastness of the interior of the continent.

This station, Wilgena, has carried as many as 60,000 sheep but since 1928, the seasons have not been so favorable and the present capacity is about 40,000 head. It has a private telephone system of 200 miles of line and about 80 miles of pipes have been laid to bring water to the sheep paddocks.

There are 420 miles of netting. An enormous amount of developmental work has been undertaken but the owners, A. J. and P. A. McBride Ltd., intend to proceed with the improvements to gain a carrying capacity of 30 sheep to the mile or 90,000 sheep altogether. Remarkable progress has been made since 1925 when 13,000 sheep were shorn. In each of the two following years the total was 25,000 but in 1928 it reached 60,000.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

35.

Check √ Yes or No

1. All of the following plays were written by Shakespeare: "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," "Twelfth Night," "The Winter's Tale," "Two Gentlemen of Verona," "The Comedy of Errors." (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. The island of Cyprus lies immediately at the "toe" of the "boot" of Italy. (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. The following sentence is grammatically correct: "The house was remodeled and the sheds repainted." (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Judges is the sixth book in the Old Testament. (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. The island of Madagascar is larger than Britain and Ireland combined. (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Jerusalem is on the River Jordan. (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Rayon was invented in the twentieth century. (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Gladiolus bulbs may safely be left in the ground through the winter. (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. George V succeeded Edward VII as King of England. (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. A few years ago, it was possible for an American storekeeper to supply change for a $5 bill, after a 5-cent purchase, when he couldn't if handed a $1 bill. (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Daily Anecdote

Expression Problem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AN ENGLISH actor was once boasting to Sir James Barrie of the expressiveness of his countenance. "I can convey anything to my audience without speaking a word," he said.

"Then," suggested Sir James Barrie, "will you please express in your face that you have a younger brother, who was born in Shropshire but is now living in a boarding house on the south coast, and who is going to London a week from Monday to call on his sister."

For the Scrapbook

O Contentment, make me rich! For without thee there is no wealth. —*Saadi.*

'Tis not the dying for a faith that's hard,
Some men of every nation have done that;
'Tis the living up to it that's so difficult.

—*Thackeray.*

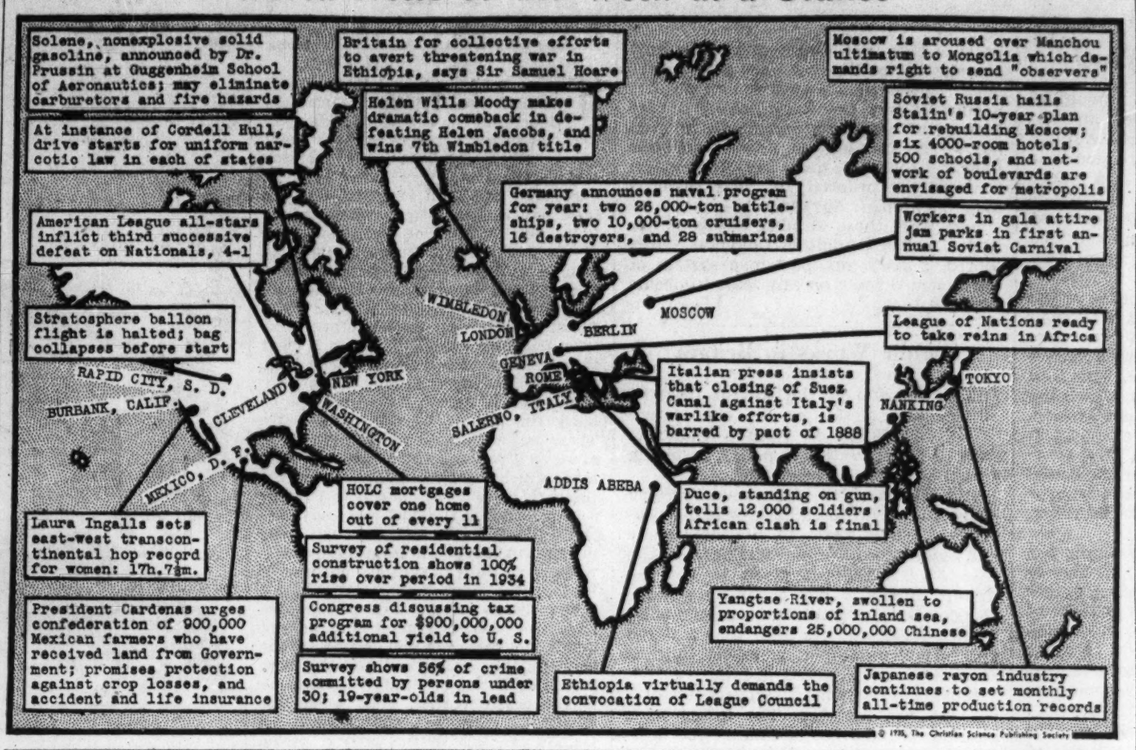
It's faith in the thing you're doing,
It's faith in all things you plan,
It's faith in your heart a-brewing,
That writes "Success" and "You Can."

—*J. Rajal Zeiss.*

It is the way we do the little things that shows how we will do the great ones.—*Anonymous.*

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance


Solene, nonexplosive solid gasoline, announced by Dr. Prussin at Guggenheim School of Aeronautics; may eliminate carburetors and fire hazards
Britain for collective efforts to avert threatening war in Ethiopia, says Sir Samuel Hoare
Moscow is aroused over Manchou ultimatum to Mongolia which demands right to send "observers"
At instance of Cordell Hull, drive starts for uniform narcotic law in each of states
Helen Wills Moody makes dramatic comeback in defeating Helen Jacobs, and wins 7th Wimbledon title
Soviet Russia hails Stalin's 10-year plan for rebuilding Moscow; six 4000-room hotels, 500 schools, and network of boulevards are envisaged for metropolis
Germany announces naval program for year: two 26,000-ton battleships, two 10,000-ton cruisers, 16 destroyers, and 28 submarines
American League all-stars inflict third successive defeat on Nationals, 4-1
Workers in gala attire jam parks in first annual Soviet Carnival
WIMBLEDON
LONDON
BERLIN
MOSCOW
Stratosphere balloon flight is halted; bag collapses before start
League of Nations ready to take reins in Africa
RAPID CITY, S. D.
BURBANK, CALIF.
CLEVELAND
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
GENEVA
ROME
SALERNO, ITALY
Italian press insists that closing of Suez Canal against Italy's warlike efforts, is barred by pact of 1888
TOKYO
NANKING
MEXICO, D. F.
ADDIS ABEBA
HOLC mortgages cover one home out of every 11
Duce, standing on gun, tells 12,000 soldiers African clash is final
Laura Ingalls sets east-west transcontinental hop record for women: 17h.7½m.
Survey of residential construction shows 100% rise over period in 1934
President Cardenas urges confederation of 900,000 Mexican farmers who have received land from Government; promises protection against crop losses, and accident and life insurance
Congress discussing tax program for $900,000,000 additional yield to U. S.
Yangtse River, swollen to proportions of inland sea, endangers 25,000,000 Chinese
Survey shows 56% of crime committed by persons under 30; 19-year-olds in lead
Ethiopia virtually demands the convocation of League Council
Japanese rayon industry continues to set monthly all-time production records

© 1935, The Christian Science Publishing Society

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Weeping for Tammuz"

WE learn from the eighth chapter of Ezekiel that when the prophet was in Babylon, he saw a series of visions, during the course of which he seemed to be brought to Jerusalem (vss. 1-3) and witnessed the "great abominations" (verse 6, etc.) that were going on there in the name of religion. Among other things, he noted a group of women "weeping for Tammuz," at the very entrance to the temple (verse 14).

Tammuz appears to have been originally a Babylonian deity, who in the Babylonian myths is represented as a young and handsome shepherd "slain by the boar's tusk of winter" (Hastings: Bible Dictionary: Vol. IV, p. 676); though in other sections of the East, Tammuz represented the luxuriant vegetation of spring, which was liable to be parched by the burning drought of a Syrian summer.

In either case, "mourning, or weeping, for Tammuz" had come to be virtually a pagan rite. In Babylon it was observed in the "fourth month" (June-July) which came to be called "Tammuz," but in Palestine apparently two months later (Ezek. 8:1).

Brevities

Ashland (Ky.) Independent—Things that are better said in another way: "A New York convention speaker declares that business women are becoming broader."

Chaser—The three words most conducive to peace in this world are: "Yes, my dear."

Morning Oregonian—The phone people point out how little it costs the absent child to call up father. Even the quite young now understand about reversing charges.

Punch—A horticulturist has produced a new flower which he has named "Prymceaticillus dichmylla." He does not, however, think it will be a pronounced success.

Des Moines Register—An inventors' congress offers a list of 50 sorely needed inventions. We see nothing in it of a nonrattling saber.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Absolute — The accent is on the first syllable, and the *u* is long.

Amen — In reading, preferably *A'-men'* (*a* long, *e* short); in singing, always *ah'-men'*.

Beelzebub—Four syllables, *Be-el'-ze-bub* (first and third *e*'s as in create, second *e* and *u* short).

Blessed (I Tim. 6:15)—Here, a participial adjective and pronounced preferably as two syllables. Note that the one-syllable pronunciation for the adjective is generally reserved for the spelling "blest."

Buoy—The new Webster's prefers *boo'-y*.

"Colossians (iii.4)" — *Ko-losh'-anz* (first *o* as in obey, second short, *a* clipped-short; note that the new Webster's prefers three syllables), *three, four.*

Discharge—Whether verb or noun, the word is always accented on the second syllable, *dis-chahrj'*.

Excess—The accent is on the second syllable, *ek-ses'*.

Executor — With the authority of the publishers of Webster's, we have mentioned in this department that the word, in constructions such as "not so did Jesus, the new executor for God . . ." ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, page 30), might well be pronounced *ek'-se-ku-ter*, so as to bring out the sense of "one who executes something, a doer, agent, enforcer." We have added that the word, when pronounced *eg-zek'-u-ter*, is a legal term applied to a person appointed by a testator to carry out the provisions of his will.

However, at the request of certain friends, we undertook a search which has resulted in the following facts: From the first edition of the Christian Science textbook through the fifteenth, Mrs. Eddy used the following phraseology in the passage mentioned: "Not so did Jesus, the new testator of God. . . ." In the sixteenth edition she changed the word "testator" to "executor," and this word was retained thereafter. It is obvious, therefore, that the new word was expected to carry some of the legal implications of the old one, especially since the two main divisions of the Bible are "testaments."

With thanks, therefore, to the friends who urged the search, and with apologies to others who may have gone against their better judgment in following previous pronunciations in this department, we are changing our pronunciation of the word "executor," in the passage cited, to *eg-zek'-u-tor* (a trace of the circumflex *o* being acceptable in the dignified tempo of platform practice). Incidentally, to many, *ek'-se-ku-ter* unfortunately suggested "executioner."

Gehazi—*Ge-hay'-zi* (*g* as in *get*, *e* as in create, long *a* and *i*).

Hierarchies — *Hi'-er-ahr-kiz* (secondary stress on third syllable; first *i* long, *e* as in *maker*, *a* as in *arm*, second *i* short).

Hygiene—Preferably two syllables, *hi'-jeen*.

Madest—Two syllables.

Pallor—*Pal'-er* (*a* short).

Philistines — In America, preferably *Fih-lis'-tinz* (each *i* short).

Pontius — A recent poll among readers indicated an overwhelming majority in favor of a three-syllable pronunciation, *Pon'-tih-us*. This, of course, accords with the original pronunciation of the name. Objection was raised to Webster's preference for *Pon'-shus* on the grounds that it was too suggestive of "paunch."

Serpentine — The new Webster's prefers *sur'-pen-teen*. In Britain, however, *-tine* is the accepted ending.

"Verily, verily" — To be read with conviction, not rattled off like "twinkle-twinkle."

Quotation for Today

LET him that would move the world first move himself.

—SOCRATES

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Sunbonnet Tea Towels

THE easiest-sold gift in one woman's line of bridal-shower gifts is her prettily packaged set of seven tea towels. She gets the large-sized flour sacks and hems them neatly; then in each corner she appliques a clever sunbonnet baby design suitable for each day in the week.

The Sunday one has a clever little sunbonnet miss with her Sunday bonnet on, and she is on her way to church. The word Sunday is outlined on this towel. Monday, another little sunbonnet miss is in work clothes as she bends over the wash tub. Tuesday's design shows her ironing; and so through the week the days are added to the tea towel and the little miss is busy with each day's tasks.

Tiny prints in gay colors make the dresses, and colored outline stitches fill in the extra needlework touches. There isn't a day goes by but this woman sells at least one set for a gift at a bridal shower.

M. C. R.

What They Say

Good Faith

"Any obligation which you make—perform it. If it be for money—pay it. If you cannot pay it—renew it, but never neglect it and never default on it. Your credit, not for money alone, but for good faith, depends upon it."—*Owen D. Young.*

Power

"There never has been nor never will be freedom when powers of government are lodged in a man or in a group of men."—*Herbert Hoover.*

Popular Capital

"It is time to understand that the most valuable of all capital in the world is the people."—*Joseph Stalin.*

Profit and Service

"Profit is ever twofold: he who gains must profit him who buys."—*Louis Allis.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

City Hostess

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tacoma, Wash.

THAT cities can be kind and friendly to newcomers, and that a business approach may be also a neighborly act, were recently proven to some strangers in the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. and Mrs. W—— had left their home in the East to move to the far West. After renting a furnished apartment in their new location, it did not take them long to become partially settled. In making the business contacts which he had anticipated, Mr. W—— felt little of the strangeness and newness of his adopted city; but the same could scarcely be said for his wife. The change was not easy for her.

One rainy morning soon after her arrival, when her husband had set out for his new work, the doorbell rang. She had a pleasant feeling of curiosity and anticipation as she answered the ring. When she opened the door, an attractive woman greeted her with a friendly smile. "May I come in?" she asked. "I am the city hostess and have brought you a few things you may not have had time to order."

Mrs. W—— asked her in, and they had a pleasant visit. The city hostess told her many interesting things about her home city, making known the locations of the various churches, lodges, and parks. Also she pointed out the fact that the city had much free worth-while entertainment to offer in its parks and museum, and that there were many interesting things to see within walking distance of her apartment.

Mentioning the next call she was about to make on a large family who had settled in the outskirts of the town, the city hostess terminated her visit, leaving Mrs. W—— with an aroused interest in her new city and the comfort of feeling less strange. As she put away her gift groceries, she was interested in looking at the home-product labels, and she also had the pleasant feeling which comes from receiving a needed gift that can be used immediately.

When her husband came home that evening he was pleased with her cheerfulness. In telling him about her caller, she said: "I know it was partly a business call; but even so, I feel less lonesome. The hostess left her telephone number and told me to feel free to call her for any information. She really made me feel welcome and at home here."

In Lighter Vein

Wrapping Paper

The little girl was soliciting funds for her Sunday school. A gentleman dug into his pocket and pulled out several coins and a dollar bill. He asked the little girl to take what she needed.

"I do not wish to be piggish," she said. "I'll just take this penny. But, please, sir, may I have the paper to wrap it up in?"

Clever

Customer: "I should like that parrot. But can it talk?"

Dealer: "Talk! Why, it flew from Paraguay to Stockholm, asking its own way all the time."—*Vart Hem* (Stockholm).

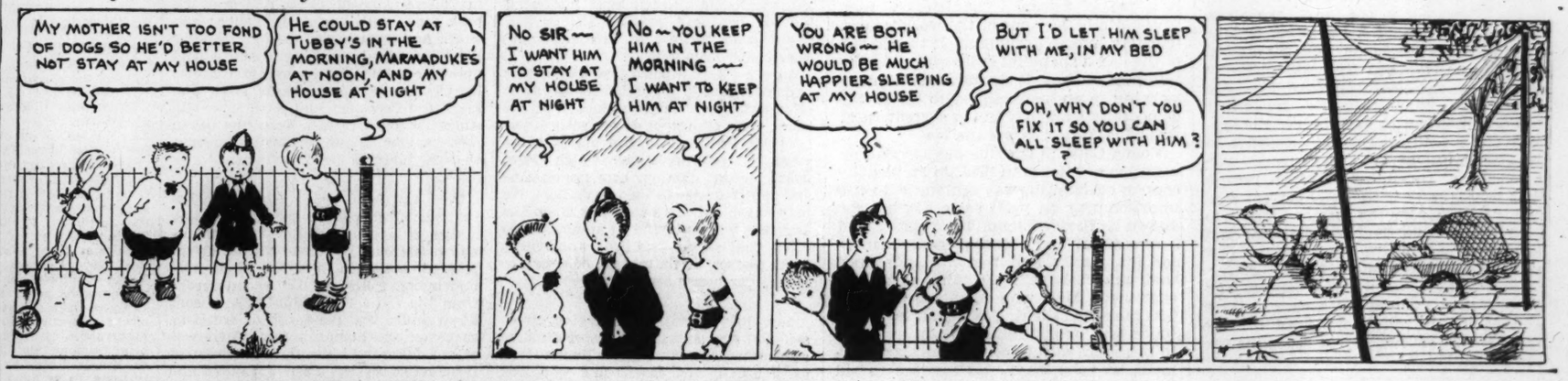
History Repeats Itself

He (during a traffic holdup): "That man in front of us caused a sensation 30 years ago by driving at 10 miles an hour."

She: "He could do the same now."

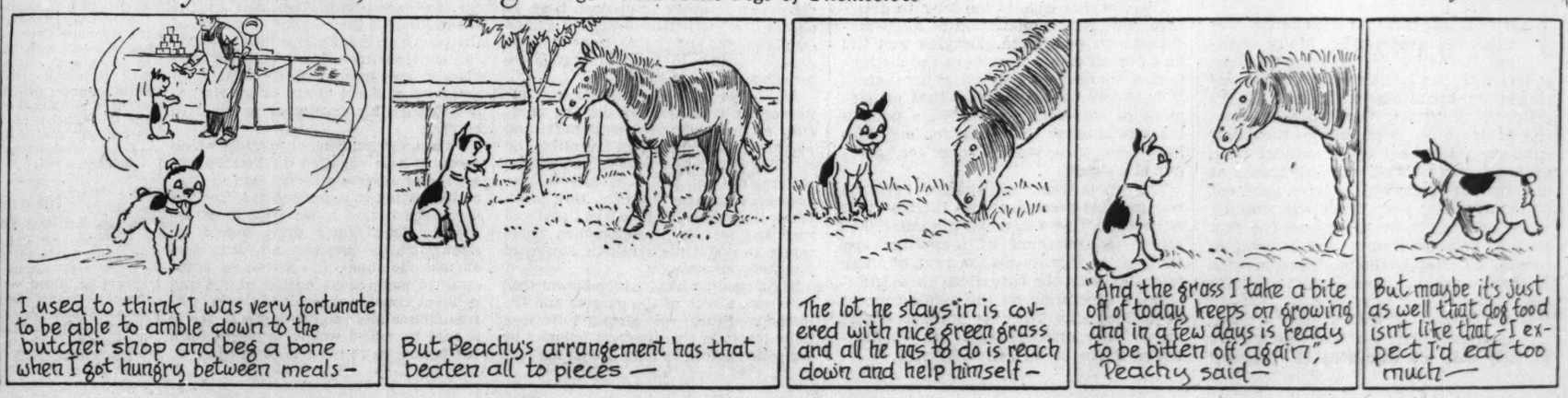
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Having a Pup Is Not Without Its Problems*

By LE PELLEY


MY MOTHER ISN'T TOO FOND OF DOGS SO HE'D BETTER NOT STAY AT MY HOUSE
HE COULD STAY AT TUBBY'S IN THE MORNING, MARMADUKE'S AT NOON, AND MY HOUSE AT NIGHT
NO SIR— I WANT HIM TO STAY AT MY HOUSE AT NIGHT
NO—YOU KEEP HIM IN THE MORNING— I WANT TO KEEP HIM AT NIGHT
YOU ARE BOTH WRONG— HE WOULD BE MUCH HAPPIER SLEEPING AT MY HOUSE
BUT I'D LET HIM SLEEP WITH ME, IN MY BED
OH, WHY DON'T YOU FIX IT SO YOU CAN ALL SLEEP WITH HIM?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Dogs Would Make Pigs of Themselves*

By CARMACK


I used to think I was very fortunate to be able to amble down to the butcher shop and beg a bone when I got hungry between meals—
But Peachy's arrangement has that beaten all to pieces—
The lot he stays in is covered with nice green grass and all he has to do is reach down and help himself—
"And the grass I take a bite off of today keeps on growing and in a few days is ready to be bitten off again," Peachy said—
But maybe it's just as well that dog food isn't like that—I expect I'd eat too much—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Editorials

If Not AAA, Then What?

EXPENDITURE of a great amount of breath over the proposed amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act leads only to an impression that this issue is merely a byplay in a longer drama, the climax of which is not yet reached. That climax will come when and if, as is widely expected, the United States Supreme Court declares the original AAA unconstitutional.

The bill of amendments pending in the Senate seeks, if possible, to stave off such a decision or its effects. In only one particular does the effort show enough chance of success to seem worth while. This is in the laying down of standards by which the processing taxes are to be determined. These standards are open to criticism in the fact that they would let a farm commodity price under some circumstances go more than 20 per cent above the so-called parity level without discontinuing the processing tax.

In other aspects the bill attempts the impossible or the undesirable. It tries to bolster up agricultural marketing agreements by departmental orders in place of the outlawed licensing power. These agreements have shown merit in some instances but one method of enforcement is just as evidently an overstepping of interstate commerce power as the other.

On the other hand, attacks on the amendments have not been characterized by great profundity or reasonableness. They have ranged from humor to ill humor with about the only real hit being made by S. Clay Williams, former NRA head, in his protest against failure to end taxes on the reaching of a parity price.

Senator Carter Glass noted that bees were being added to the list of "basic commodities" and demanded to know if the Secretary of Agriculture was going to expect him to control the family affairs of his bees. All of which gave merriment to the debate, but the Senator conveniently blinked the fact, as did jesting critics of the hog program last year, that part of the continual occupation of the farmer is to control livestock breeding.

The bill does place, or at least continue, "taxes on the very necessities of life—food, shelter, furniture and clothing." So have the protective tariff bills of every generation for the last hundred years. Citified opponents of the farm program cry aloud about paying subsidies to agriculture. Yet some of their industries have collected and still collect immensely bigger subsidies from rural quarters under the umbrella of import duties.

Hence the disparity of purchasing power which periodically disrupts American industry's internal markets. Hence the grinding pressure which makes farm relief a perennial subject of agitation, makes the farm belt a happy hunting ground for demogagues, and threatens to reduce American agriculture to a state of perpetual economic subjection. Lincoln said the Union could not endure half slave and half free. American standards cannot endure half protected, half exposed.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, with its allotment plan and attempted controls of production and markets, has accomplished more than previous efforts to redress the balance. But its franker friends will concede that it has its disadvantages and—still more sadly—that it probably is on its way to something like the same doleful fate that overtook President Hoover's Federal Farm Board. Each grappled with something beyond its power.

The only fundamental remedy for the farm problem—as well as for the American foreign trade problem and some others—is the reduction of United States tariffs. It must be done judiciously, but it must be done. The United States can continue to experiment with farm nostrums. Presumably the next expedient will be some sort of a two-price system with bounties at home and attempted dumping abroad. But that will probably make more enemies than sales. Must we go on trying makeshift after makeshift and demanding with each failure the lopping off of political heads in sacrifice to our stubbornness?

When will the interests which preach that *laissez faire* is the only correct economic doctrine for the farmer consent to read a page from their own doctrine and learn that prohibitive tariffs are the first great interference with it? Let the next session of Congress make a general and downward revision of the American tariff and thousands who now plead for the farmer will join happily in repealing the processing taxes.

Common Sense Courage

PEOPLE of civilized standards will think none the worse of Major Clement R. Attlee for refusing to fight a duel with the Italian editor who challenged him because he criticized Il Duce's policy in Abyssinia. That an army man should treat so cavalierly a theatrical summons to combat is a reminder that, after all, this is 1935, and such things as dueling were supposed to have gone out of fashion long ago. There was nothing to be said in its favor, beyond the fact that it was picturesque and a boon to novelists. Certainly the peaceable modern Englishman sees no reason why the quaint old custom should be revived.

Nevertheless, Major Attlee's refusal shows anything but a lack of courage. To publicly defy old traditions of "honour," because they are silly, requires the real courage of intelligence daring to assert itself. How obviously sensible and without dramatics was the Englishman's reply! Instead of naming a second, he pointed out: "The fact of your proving superior in armed combat is quite irrelevant to the issue of the propriety of your Government's action in Abyssinia."

And with these shining words Major Attlee, like a Knight of Common Sense, scored a touch on the whole system of using armed force on any scale to decide any question.

Public Works in Britain

THE decision of the British Government to guarantee the expenditure of £40,000,000 on London transport shows a new direction in policy, involving a very interesting experiment.

The Government has been pressed again and again to embark on a big program of public works to stimulate trade and absorb the unemployed. Except in the case of the support given to the big Cunard liners, it has generally resisted this demand. Its attitude, as expressed by Mr. Chamberlain, has been that a sound general policy was more beneficial to trade than direct intervention in industry.

But many of its most stalwart supporters are not satisfied. The latter have pointed out that sound finance has produced cheap money, and that the moment when money is cheap is the right one to choose for investing it in important development work. Mr. Lloyd George is in the vanguard of this movement, and has presented to the Cabinet a comprehensive program of public works which might be undertaken on a large scale.

It is already apparent that the Government will not accept Mr. Lloyd George's program in its entirety. But it is equally clear that it is impressed by the public feeling created, and that it will unbend to the extent of adopting some similar if lesser schemes. Mr. Chamberlain's latest plan is one of them.

The need for improving the systems of electrified suburban railways to the north and east of London has long been urgently felt. The lack of adequate transport in these regions had become a serious grievance, and the railway authorities had only been deterred from undertaking new construction on their own credit by the enormous capital outlay it would involve. But the Government guarantee will give cheap capital. The money invested will earn its dividends. Work which will give employment to thousands of persons, including those in the distressed areas, will be provided; and London will be rendered permanently better off.

The investment, of course, may be described as a socialistic enterprise. But it is of a novel kind. The Government will not perform the work itself, nor will it set up a new public corporation to do it. It will create by statute a company which will raise the money, guaranteed by the state, from public subscription; and it will invest this money in existing undertakings, namely, the London Passenger Transport Board and two mainline railway companies; the capital is to be repaid within twenty-five years.

The experiment will be of the greatest importance. The lessons learned from it will be applicable to other undertakings. It is not likely to be the last. Already several comparable schemes are being pressed upon the Government's attention.

Dreyfus

ALFRED DREYFUS was one of those rare persons whose lot it is to become a legend while they live. For some the destiny is a happy one. For others it is a tragic fortune. The Dreyfus case wrote into history one of the world's most touching human documents. It turned out in the end a shameful indictment of military bureaucracy. It stands today a timely warning to an age inclined to lessen the democratic emphasis on the sacredness of individual rights before the law.

Young Captain Dreyfus was arrested on suspicion of treason in 1894. At an illegally conducted trial he was sentenced to life imprisonment on what since has become known as Devil's Island. His disgrace had severe social and economic consequences for his family and relatives. Evidence that might have freed him went unexamined. Men who might have saved him remained silent. Years later his innocence was established. He was restored to the army with honors. After his retirement he volunteered his services to aid France in the World War and commanded one of the Paris forts.

The Dreyfus case is too long to detail here. But some explanation of his persecution can be offered. Dreyfus was the first Jewish officer to achieve the distinction of connection with the general staff. It is widely conceded today that an element of anti-Semitism played a part in his arraignment. His conviction may also have been a convenient cover for someone else's guilt.

The whole tragic and shameful episode was possible because of two factors in its disposition. One was racial prejudice. The other was tolerance of something less than strict legality on the part of those intrusted with the case. Both these influences are pressing on the public concept of justice today. Their too probable effects on perfectly innocent people are well illustrated in the life of Alfred Dreyfus.

Geneva Consolidator

New Secretary Proves His Skill

THERE is no doubt that when Joseph Avenol was appointed Secretary General of the League of Nations in 1933, its fortunes had reached a point where early enthusiasm had evaporated and practical difficulties were growing. Too much had been expected, and too little had been accomplished. By whose fault? By the fault of the nations, not of the League. The United States had refused to join, Russia was out, Japan had resigned, Germany was soon to quit, Italy was threatening to bang the door, Brazil was staying away, and other countries (such as Paraguay) made it clear that if verdicts went against them they, too, would leave the League.

The task of Joseph Avenol was peculiarly complicated by the world crisis. There was a demand for the reduction of expenditure, and some economies were made which, in my opinion, were unwise. In short, it would be difficult to imagine a moment when the post was less desirable. Sir Eric Drummond had ably directed the League in its heydey, and it was not pleasant to face the prospect of leading the League in its decline.

But Joseph Avenol and the devoted men and women around him do not admit that there is a real decline. On the contrary, they understand that only now, fifteen or sixteen years after the signing of the peace treaties, could a perilous situation, testing the League, arise. If the League can survive the present period of challenges, of changes, of upheavals, then its future is assured. If it does enough to prove its utility in the cause of peace and good understanding, it will have established itself permanently. If it is 50 or even 30 per cent successful, it will have demonstrated its value.

The League under M. Avenol's guidance, is proceeding with a certain caution, but also with a certain boldness. Though adding to the list of members without regard to quality is to be deprecated (as witness the premature reception of Abyssinia) it is a fact that Russia's joining the League has a capital importance. The Gran Chaco war has been kept before the public conscience by the League. The peoples are more aroused to the need of a solution of the armaments problem than ever before.

Quiet in his manner, deprecating hustle and bustle, but pursuing a plan tenaciously, it may well be that the Frenchman to whom was entrusted the work of the League, at the hour of its greatest apparent weakness, is adopting precisely the right method of consolidating an organization for which, after all, there was no precedent, and which must be refashioned in accordance with experience. Those who approach him most closely have the highest admiration for his unostentatious skill. For my part, having been privileged to discuss international affairs with him, I can testify to his large grasp, his clear vision, and his profound consciousness of the pacific function of the League in a troubled world.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Getting the Cart Before the Horse?

"President, Court and Constitution"

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It may be unimportant to call attention to it, but Professor Corwin's second article on "President, Court and Constitution," published in the Wide Horizon column of the Monitor, makes a mere practicing lawyer smile.

The professor argues that obedience to the Supreme Court's view of the Constitution rests "at basis on an act of faith" that the judges know the law better than other people. No disappointed litigant ever believed that, and the professor postulates "faith" merely to demolish it. The real reason, as every lawyer knows, for respecting the opinions of the courts of last resort is one of necessity. A similar necessity arises when the umpire at a ball game declares the batter out, and the bleachers howl in disapproval—just as the professor does in his article. However, without the decision, neither the country nor the ball game could proceed in an orderly fashion. Criticize the decision to one's heart's content, but realize that what the court says the law is, so must it be, and don't kill the umpire. The professor then proceeds to liken the President's attitude toward the Supreme Court to that of Lincoln and of Jackson, but fails to point out the essential difference, which was that both Lincoln and Jackson sincerely thought they were proceeding pursuant to the Constitution, whereas Mr. Roosevelt admittedly intends to ride roughshod over it. For example, he demands that Congress pass the Guffey coal control bill, and (in his own words) "not permit doubts as to the constitutionality, however reasonable, to block the suggested legislation."

The most sophomoric point in the professor's article is where he argues that because the *form* of the President's oath is in the Constitution, and the *form* of the oath of a justice is not in the document, that the President thereby stands in a peculiarly protective relation to the Constitution, and his version of it "should be deemed the authentic Constitution." This theory, if accepted, strikes down at once the American form of government, and in this the professor may be following his secret heart. On the other hand, the professor may have failed to consider the President's entire form of oath, as he quotes it only in part, and leaves out the most vital words. The oath reads, "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, *to the best of my ability*, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." The words "to the best of my ability," which the professor conveniently omits, impliedly recognize a limitation in the person filling the office of President, who may be an engineer, a butcher or a baker not learned in fundamental law, such as the Constitution. It seems strange that a professor of jurisprudence should want a possible butcher President (which we may have, if further usurpation is successful) not only to be the Executive, but the judiciary as well.

When the writer sat under Woodrow Wilson, professor of jurisprudence, in the gay nineties, this scholar and Democrat taught that Congress, unlike the British Parliament, is not omnipotent; its powers are circumscribed by a Constitution which it cannot alter, and it is for the Supreme Court, in the last resort, to say whether a given act of Congress has the force of law, or as being "unconstitutional" is mere waste paper.

Per contra, Professor Corwin would replace the "guess" of the Supreme Court by the "guess" of the President as to what should be deemed the "authentic Constitution." There is hope that the learned professor may change his views, because, as Milton said, "Opinion in good men is but knowledge in the making."

ARCHIBALD T. JOHNSON

Philadelphia, Penna.

A Word for the Constitution

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Under the caption, "A View on the Constitution," there appears in your issue of June 17 a letter from C. K. Bentley, Nashville.

Mr. Bentley advocates (a) "a strong central government"; (b) "President who should have power to dissolve Congress when the two lose confidence in each other"; (c) courts to try cases on the text of laws as enacted by Congress, "and have no power to question the constitutionality of the same." Unless one be entirely mistaken in the significance of current history, it would seem that the United States should, according to Mr. Bentley, have the same sort of administration now in control in Soviet Russia, Italy and Germany.

The administration of a democracy should not have the power to impose its will, unrestrained, upon the entire populace. Members of the Supreme Court, or that of any other lesser court, "live and move and have their being" among and in the society in which we live, and may be expected, by their very training, to be more analytical of the hopes and aims of their fellows than is the man in the street himself. No one, by the widest stretch of his imagination, could justify Mr. Bentley's observation that "the nine judges of the Supreme Court . . . have probably been out of touch with the people for twenty-five to fifty years." Any and every administration must, to function lawfully, abide by the Constitution under which it was elevated to office.

There is a legal procedure for amending the Constitution of the United States, and, fortunately, that is by the vote of the people—not by executive order.

C. F. WIELAND

Benbow, Calif.

Informal Ballots

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In connection with the English straw ballot on "Arms Problems," I would like to suggest a similar vote among Americans. Also, there should be added votes on child labor, pensions, work ages and other qualifications. Let us anticipate the letters and telegrams to our representatives by such referendums to our people.

WILLIAM C. WATT

Larchmont, N. Y.

North . . South . . East . . West

Cameras Over the White House

By Frank L. Perrin

SPECULATIVELY, at least, there has persisted the desire to equip a hundred men and women with cameras and station them at some strategic point where they might observe, under identical conditions, what is going on before them. It would be interesting, and valuable, to discover upon what differing points their interest, as individuals, centered, to learn what to them seemed the central or symptomatic feature to be recorded and analyzed, or displayed and emphasized. I am quite convinced that there would be no unanimity of judgment or opinion. Each observer would see and record that which most interested him or her, and possibly that which might come nearest to verifying some casual preconception.

All of us have learned that we see first and most clearly those things we want or expect to see, and less quickly, or not at all, those things we do not wish to see. Likewise we listen to and accept those views or interpretations which most nearly accord with our own impressions and substantiate our own prejudices. We may flatter ourselves that this is not the case, but we are bound to admit, all too often, that we see, and hear, and believe what pleases, or flatters us, or seems to fortify our preconceptions.

* * *

Just now, figuratively speaking, thousands of eyes and thousands of cameras are trained upon the White House. Here, as is usually the case, those who look seem inclined to focus their gaze that they may discover and record what they seem most to desire to disclose. Here, as always, the perspective sought or gained supplies lights and shades, color or drabness, according to some preconception, prejudice or desire.

All of this would be harmless and uninteresting if it were not for the tendency of those who seek excitement and pleasure in searching out, inventing and retailing disquieting reports, and mental pictures did not find it so easy to gain audiences of eager listeners. How much better it would be if those who listen and read and seek to be enlightened would refuse to credit the synthetic stories of sensation mongers.

The President has let it be known that he is aware both of the purpose and the methods of those who already have seen fit to resort to the practices followed by his political foes as long ago as his first gubernatorial campaign in New York State. He as calmly refutes these detractions in 1935 as he did in 1928. Nothing in his experience as Governor or in his experience since his restoration to physical vigor following his invalidism in 1921 has given credence to the oft-repeated suggestion of impending disaster.

In recent weeks the tide of popular thought has turned sharply against the man in the White House. Those who have, for whatever reason, opposed his policies or criticized his methods, have unwisely and vindictively, in some cases, personified the issues and confused them, in Congress, in the press, and over the back fence with the man, their proponent. And meanwhile mental cameras have been snapping. On the screen held up to the public unpleasant and disquieting pictures have been shown. Those who know the President and have seen him since the counterattack upon him began offer convincing and reassuring evidence that the pictures are distortions.

* * *

The American people should realize that the effects of such unwarranted and malicious propaganda are destructive and disastrous. Woodrow Wilson, disappointed, maligned, and too often misunderstood following his second return from the Paris Peace Conference, went down under the avalanche of criticism, suspicion and human hatred. There was set up, following his enforced retirement from active service, a self-appointed and entirely irresponsible regency. We of America do not care to repeat so hazardous an experiment. The man in the White House is there at the invitation of the people served. He is a man of courage and resourcefulness. Whatever mistakes he may have made are mistakes of judgment and not of the heart. He has not violated his conscience or his oath of office.

This sudden shifting of the tides which seems to have engulfed the President in a wave of adverse criticism and ill-concealed hatred is unfortunate, to say the least. The hazard is too great to be assumed. That armor must indeed be strong which protects an individual against the slings and arrows of unrestrained and vicious human hatred and political vindictiveness. It is the part of friendliness and neighborliness to see to it that no added weight is placed upon the burden he seems obliged to bear.

The Wide Horizon

Germany and Europe

By J. E. Williams

BERLIN

GERMANY'S foreign policy in these days is directed toward freeing the country from the isolation in which it has labored since the establishment of the National Socialist regime, and which threatens to change into an encirclement of the country, through the pacts recently concluded between France, Russia and Czechoslovakia.

Changes come quickly in European politics today. No state realizes this more clearly than the Third Reich. In the short period of five weeks between April 17 and May 22, for example, isolation was converted into the opportunity for international co-operation. The first of these dates registered the League of Nations' resolution condemning Germany's violation of the Versailles Treaty by the introduction of military conscription. But today, it is no secret that that resolution almost led to a voluntary German isolation in Europe.

But wiser counsels prevailed, and on May 22, Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech cleared the air, was heralded abroad as "a ray of light," and led to the reopening of Anglo-German conversations. It has brought a naval understanding with England and raised hopes of a west European Air Locarno, which implies the abandonment of an air armament race.

* * *

An Anglo-German understanding has been this country's aim. Herr Hitler said, "to win England's favor, no sacrifice is too great" in the often quoted paragraph from "Mein Kampf" (p. 154) where he writes that only at Russia's expense is land to be obtained in Europe today. But that understanding alone is naturally considered insufficient in view of the new Franco-Russian and Russo-Czechoslovak pacts. Herr Hitler's speech clearly revealed that relations between the Third Reich and the Soviets had not improved, and that the new military assistance pacts can only be regarded here as welding some of the important links in the so-called "ring round Germany," however much the signatory powers seek to prove that these agreements conform in letter and spirit to the Locarno Treaty.

This country sees developing from these new alliances two important consequences, the one relating to its own national safety, and the other to the balance of power in the Danube basin.

The new alignment (Germany maintains) constitutes French, Russian and Little Entente co-operation against the Third Reich in case of war, a co-operation which can be most effective in the air, seeing that Czechoslovakia can be used as a base of air operations. Further, if Roumania also concludes a military assistance pact with the Soviet Union (as is expected to be one of the results of Dr. Eduard Benes's recent Moscow visit), then Russian airplanes and troops can reach Germany by way of Roumania, subcarpathian Russia and Czechoslovakia without violating the territory of Poland or any other east European state.

The other important consequence of the new pact is that henceforth the Soviet Union may play an important role in European, especially in central European affairs. Russian influence on the Danube will make itself felt in a sphere which has hitherto been dominated by France and its allies, the Little Entente, by Italy and by Germany.

Maxim Litvinoff's thesis that European peace is indivisible, implies that the great powers cannot stand aloof from any issue disturbing the peace of this continent, and so must take an active interest in the problem of Austria and the settlement of central Europe in general.

* * *

To counteract this new development by strengthening its own position on the Danube, and especially to restore better relations with Italy, has been an important recent aim of German foreign policy. It supplied the reason for Gen. Herman Göring's trip to the Balkans. The parliamentary crisis in France and the English-Italian press conflict served well the interests of Germany. The growing power, especially in armaments, of this nation of 67,000,000 inhabitants has not been without its influence, especially upon Hungary. It was significant that only a few days after General Göring had visited Budapest, Premier Julius Gömbös should have spoken of a "North-South" alignment in the future Europe; in other words, an arrangement which would be based upon German-Italian understanding.

The Third Reich has been most careful not to say anything in its press regarding the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, and polemics against Austria have also subsided for the time being. The press war between Germany and Italy a few months ago has also ended and German newspapers like the Völkischer Beobachter, which were banned from Italy for some time, are now admitted.

Germany has exerted great effort to increase its influence in Belgrade, but whether these will be successful in weakening Jugoslav connections with the other two members of the Little Entente remains to be seen.

When the long-overdue Rome Conference (announced at Stresa, last April), actually takes place, the so-called Danubian problems there calling for solution will, in reality, be none other than the problem of the relations between the great powers—Germany's future place in Europe!